Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

1.9
In31We

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ AUG 3 1940 ★
U.S. Department of Agriculture

In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Georgia

No. 155-40.

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

FARMERS DECIDE
ON LEAF QUOTAS
IN VOTE JULY 20

Farmers of _____County are part of the quarter-million flue-cured tobacco growers from Virginia to Florida and Alabama who will vote Saturday, July 20, on whether to adopt or reject marketing quotas for 1941, and for the two following years, 1942 and 1943. Upon their decision rests the possibility of Government support for prices in this year's market.

This statement comes from _____ (AAA committeeman, or county agent), as final preparations are being made for growers in this area to vote.

"It is the duty of every grower to cast his ballot," _____ said. "Every bona fide owner, operator, tenant, and sharecropper who shares in the proceeds from the 1940 crop of flue-cured tobacco is eligible to vote.

"I wish to repeat," he continued, "that farmers will vote on three questions. They will mark only the one question which they approve. By marking Question No. 1, they will be voting for a 3-year quota covering the 1941, 1942, and 1943 crops. By marking Question No. 2, they will vote against quotas for 1942 and 1943 but for a quota on the 1941 crop. By marking Question No. 3, they will vote against all quotas."

_____ emphasized that growers should consider two
(Name)
important points.

967-40

(More)

The first is, why they are having a referendum: The flue-cured tobacco situation is the most critical in years. Supplies are at record peak, and the 1940 crop is adding an estimated 676 million pounds. Authorities believe domestic consumers will not use more than 400 million pounds, and because of the war, foreign consumers will be able to take only about 100 to 150 million pounds this season. This represents a tremendous cut in export demand. Prices averaged 14.9 cents a pound last year under circumstances that were bad, but better than at present. Prices would have plunged lower except that farmers adopted quotas for 1940 and enabled the Government to take price-supporting measures.

Such measures are necessary again this year if prices are not to be unfavorable. The Government cannot take those measures unless the farmers assure that the 1941 crop, or more important, the next three crops, will be kept within reasonable adjustment in relation to demand.

The second is, what the questions they are voting on mean to them. J. B. Hutson, assistant administrator of the AAA, has explained this as follows: "If farmers adopt the 3-year quotas, the Government will maintain farm allotments in 1941 at the same level as this year, and can support prices at the same or a slightly higher level than last year. Further, under 3-year quotas, it may be possible to avoid any reduction in allotments during the entire period. If farmers adopt 1-year quotas -- for 1941 only -- farm allotments will be reduced 10 percent, and prices will be supported at a level lower than that of last year. If farmers reject quotas entirely, there will be unrestricted marketing, prices cannot be supported by the Government, and growers will take their chances this marketing season on whatever prices may be offered."

(more)

"Three-year quotas will be in effect only if two-thirds of the voters mark Question No. 1 as their choice. One-year quotas will be in effect if the combined vote for Questions No. 1 and No. 2 is two-thirds of the total vote. If more than one-third of the voters mark Question No. 3, there will not be any quotas in effect."

Polling places for the referendum have been arranged so that every grower can vote within his own community. The voting places in the communities of this county have been designated as follows:

(ADD LOCAL POLLING PLACES)

# # #

July 13, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

Southern States. No. 156-40

AUGUST 9 WILL BRING
ADDED PROTECTION IN
VEGETABLE SEED LABELS

, _____ farmers who buy seed for planting this year's
(State)
fall and winter vegetable crops will have more information with which to buy seed wisely than they have had in the past, _____ of the _____
(Name) (State)
State Extension Service reported this week.

"Vegetable seeds that are shipped in interstate commerce after August 9,"
_____ said, "must be handled in accordance with the requirements
(Name)
of the Federal Seed Act. Each container of these seeds must be properly labeled, honestly advertised, and honestly represented in every way. Each bag, or carton, or packet of vegetable seed must be marked so the buyer can know what is in the package."

The Agricultural Marketing Service, the agency that administers the Federal Seed Act, has notified seed dealers that after August 9 vegetable seed labels must plainly show the kind and variety of seed in the package. If the seed is not up to the standard for germination set by the Secretary of Agriculture, the label must show the percentage of germination at the time the seed was tested, the date the test was made, and the words "below standard." In addition, the label must carry the name and address of the person or organization shipping the seed.

_____ pointed out to _____ farmers and all
(Name) (State)
seed dealers that after August 9 any vegetable seed that is shipped by truck or in any other manner from one State to another, is supposed to comply with the Federal Seed Act and regulations under the act. Vegetable seed sold after August 9 that

(More)

997-40

does not meet all requirements as to labeling will be in violation of the law.

The Federal Seed Act is intended to protect the farmer, the gardener, and any other person who buys seed, against low germinability. It is intended to make it possible for buyers to know from seed labels just what is in any package. The Department of Agriculture will enforce the provisions of the act in regard to vegetable seed. It will test and check the claims that are made for vegetable seed that is sold or offered for sale in interstate commerce.

# # #

July 20, 1 940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., N.C.,
S.C., Va., Tenn., and Ky.

No. 157-40

RELEASE: Immediate

GINNERS ADD MODERN
CLEANING EQUIPMENT
FOR BETTER COTTONS

Ginners in the Southeastern States have been quick to recognize the need for more elaborate cleaning equipment to handle the longer staple varieties of cotton to which improvement groups and other growers in this area have turned during the past several years, reports _____ of the _____
(Name) (State)
State Extension Service.

"Ten years ago," said _____, "less than 5 percent of the gins
(Name)
in this part of the Cotton Belt were equipped with extractor-feeders for cleaning seed cotton before it goes to the gin stands. Today, more than 25 out of every 100 ginners are using extractor-feeders to improve the grade of lint turned out from th varieties farmers now grow, and to improve the efficiency of their gins."

The marked tendency toward longer staple varieties of cotton, especially in one-variety improvement communities, has brought about the need for more cleaning and drying machinery. This equipment makes it much easier to turn out good preparation on the ginned lint - the kind of preparation that makes farmers' bales attractive to buyers.

"Tests at the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss.,"
_____ said, "show that proper cleaning of the seed cotton ben-
(Name)
efits the ginned lint, on the average, by one-fifth of a grade with long staple cottons and two-fifths of a grade with short staples. The market value of lint

(More)

998-40

from seed cotton passed through an extractor-feeder and huller gin averaged about $1 per bale more than the value of bales from a plain gin with a small drum feeder. This was for hand-picked cottons with considerable foreign matter in the seed cotton. Market values were enhanced more than $1 per bale when a unit extractor, a cylinder cleaner, or a combination of the two, was added to the gin equipment, instead of using a huller gin with a small feeder. At most gins, the higher value of the bales showing better preparation is reflected in the prices farmers receive for their cotton."

# # #

July 20, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States. No. 158-40

_____ SAYS OVERSIZE
COTTON BALES MAY BE
DAMAGED AT COMPRESS

_____ farmers who try to get too much cotton into their
(State)
bales may be at least partly responsible for damage that shows up later when the bales go through the compress, _____
(Name)
of the _____ State Extension Service pointed out this week.
(State)

"When cotton is under extreme pressure, as is the case at the compress," _____ said, "fibers in the oversize bales are
(Name)
likely to be torn or cut in such a manner that their value to the spinner is reduced. Though the farmer does not suffer directly, unless he is the owner of the cotton at the time it is compressed, he does suffer through the lower prices merchants and mills must pay for other purchases to offset these losses due to so-called air-cutting of bales during compression."

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends that an effective way to reduce this damage caused during bale compression, and the subsequent loss to farmers, is to deliver only enough seed cotton to the gin to produce a standard 500-pound bale of ginned lint. "The standard bales of 500-pound gross weight," _____
(Name)
said, "show much less of this damage after compression than do bales weighing more than 500 pounds."

# # #

July 22, 1 940.

1000-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN East Central Region. No. 159-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

_____ FARMERS
ORDER COVER CROP
SEED THROUGH AAA

(NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS: The seed mentioned below is shipped in carload lots, and its arrival locally may afford good picture material. In connection with this news release, it is suggested that advice on seeding methods, etc., be obtained from the State extension agronomist.)

Farmers of _____ (Name) County up to _____ (Date) had ordered (received) _____ thousand pounds of (vetch) or (Austrian winter pea) seed through the grant-of-aid plan of the AAA, announces _____, Chairman of the County AAA Committee (or County Agent).

Farmers will plant the seed this fall to provide cover to protect their soil from erosion during the winter.

The amount of seed ordered by _____ County farmers is part of more than 5 million pounds of vetch and Austrian winter pea seed ordered by farmers in six of the seven States of the East Central Region, _____ asserted. Farmers of this State have ordered a total of _____ pounds of (vetch) or (Austrian winter pea) seed.

The Pacific Northwest, particularly Oregon, is supplying American farmers with seed for these valuable winter cover crops. These supplies are taking the place of European imports which have been cut off by the war. _____ urges that those who wish to use these legumes place their orders promptly, because hot weather has led to an early harvest in Oregon, and storage may become a problem.

Chairman _____ said orders for vetch and Austrian winter pea seed may be placed in the same manner as orders for lime and phosphate.

(More)

Austrian winter pea seed is charged against the conservation payments at the rate of 5 cents per pound and vetch seed at 9.5 cents, except in Tennessee where the rates are slightly less, due to lower freight costs.

Orders of vetch and Austrian winter peas seed by the States of the East Central Region to date follow:

	Pounds of Seed Ordered	
State	Vetch	Peas
Tennessee	1,235,000	1,080,000
North Carolina	440,000	1,561,000
Kentucky	600,000	-
Virginia	40,000	-
Maryland	40,000	-
Delaware	40,000	-
West Virginia	-	-
Total	2,395,000	2,641,000

July 24, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Del., Md., N.J., N.Y., Pa., Va.,
Calif., Colo., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa,
Kans., Mich., Mo., Nev., Nebr., N.Mex.,
Ohio, Okla., Tex., Utah, and Wyo.

No. 160-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITORS: The State AAA Committee will have the necessary data to fill in the blanks in this release.

CROP INSURANCE IS NOW AVAILABLE ON WINTER WHEAT CROP

_____ wheat growers who want to insure their 1941 crop against
(State)
all unavoidable hazards may do so any time between now and August 31, according to _____, Chairman of the _____ AAA Committee.
(State)

County committees in all wheat-growing counties of the State are ready to accept applications and premium payments for 1941 crop insurance. Yields and premium rates have been determined for all _____ wheat farms so that all the
(State)
growers have to do is to fill out application forms and indicate the acreage to be seeded. Upon payment of the premium and acceptance of it by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the seeded acreage is insured to produce 50 to 75 percent of an average crop, whichever the grower chooses.

Although approximately _____ of the all-risk insurance written in
(Percent)
_____ in 1940 was paid for through advances earned or to be earned under the
(State)
Agricultural Conservation Program, _____ says, growers may, as in the past, pay their premiums with actual wheat in the form of a warehouse receipt, or with a check or cash representing a value equivalent to the amount of wheat called for by the premium at the current market.

"The important thing to remember this year is that the 1941 winter wheat crop cannot be insured after August 31," _____ warns. "Thi.

(More)

deadline applies to the entire State and to all other winter wheat States. This means that in _____ (State), growers will have to get their applications filed and premiums paid at least _____ (Number) weeks earlier than last year."

_____ (Name) points out that this is the third successive year that all-risk insurance has been offered to wheat growers in this State. In 1939 only _____ (Number) growers participated in the crop insurance program, while in 1940 _____ (Number) completed crop insurance contracts. During the 2 years, a total of _____ (Number) indemnities have been paid to _____ (State) wheat growers amounting to _____ (Number) bushels.

# # #

July 29, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Del., Md., N. J., N Y., Pa., Va., Calif., Colo., Idaho., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Mich., Mo., Nev., Nebr., N. Mex., Ohio, Okla., Tex., Utah., and Wyoming.

No. 161-40.

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate.

NOTE TO EDITOR: This story is written on a county basis, and county AAA committees will have the necessary data for filling in the blanks. Accompanying this release is another written on a State basis.

WHEAT GROWERS
URGED TO INSURE
1941 CROP NOW

Wheat growers in _____ County are urged by _____ Chairman of the County AAA Committee, to get their applications for all-risk crop insurance on file at the county office as soon as possible. No applications for insurance will be received this year after August 31, which means that they will have to be on file and premiums paid _____ weeks earlier than last year.
(Number)

The August 31 deadline applies uniformly this year not only to winter-wheat growers in _____ County but to all winter-wheat growers in every State, _____ said. This deadline is the last possible date on which growers can get all-risk insurance on their 1941 crop since under the Federal Crop Insurance program premiums must be paid before the crop to be insured is seeded. The early deadline places all growers on the same basis, since each grower at the time of application will have equal indication of the yield the seeded acreage may produce.

This is the third successive year that all-risk insurance has been offered to (Number) County wheat growers. In 1939 the (Number) growers in this county who insured their crops against all unavoidable hazards collected _____ bushels of indemnities. A total of _____ growers insured their 1940 crop and so

far have collected indemnities amounting to about _____bushels.

"In the past," _____said, "a few growers in this county have not paid their premiums on time and consequently have felt the full shock of crop failure or damaged crops. There is no need for a farmer to lose his wheat income when a little foresight and a small premium payment will guarantee wheat to sell."

July 29, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Pa., Va., Ill., Ind., Iowa,
Ky., Mich., Ohio, Kans., Mo.,
Nebr., Okla., Tex., and Calif.

No. 162-40

DISTRIBUTION: As soon as it is estimated that more than 50 percent of the loss claims in the State have been settled.

CROP INSURANCE ADDS
$_____ TO WHEAT
INCOME IN _____
(State)

Wheat growers in _____ have received wheat income this year amounting to
(State)
$_____ through all-risk crop insurance, according to _____,
Chairman of the State AAA Committee.

"Approximately _____ of the losses claimed by insured growers had
(Number)
been settled as of _____," _____ said. "These growers have
(date)
received indemnities totaling _____ bushels, the cash equivalent of which is
$_____."

"The indemnity payments represent income which _____ growers would
(State)
not have received had their 1940 crops not been insured against unavoidable hazards," _____ pointed out. "Reports indicate that farmers are putting their crop insurance indemnities to good use. They are using it to pay interest on loans, to pay back taxes and other bills, for home improvements, to finance the planting of soil-building crops, and the like. Numerous farmers have reported that they are using this income to help finance the preparation of the seedbed and the buying of seed for the crop to be planted this fall."

_____ said that adjustment of the 1940 winter wheat crop was about _____ percent completed, and that practically all settlements will be finished within the next month or so. He estimates that total losses to insured crops in the State will be about _____ bushels.

# # #

July 31, 1940

(1028-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Pa., Va., Ill., Ind.,
Iowa, Ky., Mich., Ohio, Kans.,
Mo., Nebr., Okla., Tex., and Calif.

No. 163-40

DISTRIBUTION: As soon as it is estimated that more than 50 percent of the loss claims in any given county have been settled.

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS
IN _____ COUNTY
TOTAL _____ BUSHELS

With the settlement of 1940 wheat crop losses about ____ percent completed in _____ County, _____ (Number) growers have received indemnities representing approximately _____ (Number) bushels of wheat from the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, according to a report by _____, Chairman of the County AAA Committee. It is expected that all claims of insured farmers in the county will be settled within the next ____ weeks, _____ said, estimating that total indemnities for the county will amount to about ___ bushels.

"This is the second year in the history of _____ County," _____ stated, "that wheat growers are collecting indemnities for crop losses caused by _____ (Main causes of loss) and other unavoidable hazards all under one insurance contract. In 1939 more than _____ (Number) farmers in the county paid premiums for all-risk insurance, and _____ (Number) of these insured farmers collected _____ bushels of indemnities. More than _____ (Number) _____ (Name) County growers protected their 1940 crop to produce three-fourths of an average crop.

Applications are now being taken in the county AAA office for all-risk insurance on the crop to be harvested in 1941, _____ says. He reminds growers that the closing date for all-risk insurance is August 31 this year and that this date will not be extended.

NOTE: Data for filling in the blanks in this release can be obtained from the State AAA office.

# # #

1029-40
July 31, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN Calif., Colo., Del., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N.J., N.Mex., N.Y., N.C., N.Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., S.Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., Wash., Wis., Wyo.

LIBRARY RECEIVED ★ AUG 24 1940 ★ U.S. Department of Agriculture

No. 164-40

DISTRIBUTION: August 21, 1940.

AUGUST 31 IS DEAD LINE
FOR WHEAT INSURANCE

Winter wheat growers in _____ County have only ____ days left to get "all-risk" insurance on their 1941 crop, warns _____, Chairman (or Member of the County AAA Committee. August 31 is the closing date this year for winter-wheat growers everywhere and no applications or premium payments will be accepted after that date, even if the crop has not been planted.

_____ commented that not only wheat farmers in _____ County
(Name)
but thousands of growers in all wheat areas of the Nation have begun to consider th insuring of their wheat crop as a regular part of farming operations.

"Although the best of care in preparing the seedbed, the use of high-grade seed, and other approved farming practices are of great importance," he said, "all the care in the world will not prevent destruction of the crop through hazards beyond the control of the grower. Thus, growers now consider it good business to protect the wheat crop with an insurance contract in order to be sure of some wheat to sell every year."

"The requirement that all insurance contracts on 1941 winter wheat be completed before the August 31 dead line is to the advantage of insured growers as a whole," _____ commented. "Applications must be filed and premiums paid before the crop is planted in order that all growers will be on the same basis with regard to the prospects of the crop. This uniformly established cut-off date limit "all risk" insurance to growers who get their contracts completed before the start of the normal planting season."

August 7, 1940. # # # (1040-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri. No. 165-40

TO SPEED DELIVERY
OF MARKET REPORTS
ON BURLEY SALES

Opening of the burley markets this year will bring market news reports to each of the markets and to many of the producing areas the morning following the day of sale, _____ of the _____ Extension Service
(Name) (State)
announced today.

"In the past," _____ said, "most of the markets and producing areas received the Government market news report the second morning following sale. Under a new cooperative agreement with the Kentucky State Department of Agriculture, however, price information by grades will be compiled on the markets and wired or telephoned to the Louisville market news office of the Agricultural Marketing Service. The combined averages will then be transmitted from Louisville to strategic points in the Burley Belt to be mimeographed and distributed immediately upon receipt."
(Name)

Included in the burley markets to be reported this year - the markets where tobacco will be graded by Federal inspectors - is the recently designated market at Shelbyville, Ky. This market with 5 sales floors and 2 sets of buyers, is the third largest of the burley markets. It draws tobacco mainly from Kentucky although considerable leaf comes to Shelbyville from Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, and Kansas.

The designation of Shelbyville brings to 16 the total number of burley markets provided with Federal grading under the Tobacco Inspection Act. These 16 designated markets will represent about 40 percent of the total pounds of burley sold from the 1940 crop. Ten of the designated markets are in Kentucky; 3 are in Tennessee; and 1 each in Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

# # #

August 8, 1940 (1041-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Nebraska only. No. 166-40

EARLY PLANTING BOOSTS SUGAR BEET YIELDS

Sugar-beet growers in western Nebraska are watching an experiment in early planting that may mean extra money in their pockets by increasing yields and thus cutting cost of production.

The experiment is in progress at Scottsbluff, Nebraska, and is under the supervision of S. B. Nuckols, of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry. Last year th results of the test of early planting were so encouraging that many farmers decided to try the plan on a larger scale this year. It is estimated that more than 20,000 acres were planted prior to April 15 as opposed to practically none the year before. During March, growers in the North Platte Valley planted more than 1,000 acres of sugar beets, setting a new record for earliness.

For many years Nuckols has been running tests to determine the most favorable date for planting sugar beets in western Nebraska. In general practice, plantings beginning about the middle of April have been favored by farmers. For the past 3 years, however, Nuckols has tried plots planted as early as March 16. In both 1938 and 1939, the March plantings gave big increases in yield of sugar per acre over plantings made in mid-April, Last year the planting on March 20 produced more than twice as much sugar as a planting a month later, because late plantings suffered severely from water shortage at germination time.

The biggest risk in early planting is the danger of a heavy frost killing emerging seedlings. The sugar-beet plant after it is above ground and established is comparatively frost hardy and withstands the usual light frosts of spring. If

(More)

severe freezing should kill the seedlings as they come above ground, the farmer will lose about $2.50 per acre--the costs of seed and seeding--but he can usually replant by mid-April, the customary time. Results of the experiments so far indicate that the increased yields from early planting may more than offset the risks. However, several years of tests by commercial farmers will be needed to give the answer.

# # #

August 8, 1940.

1042-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN N.Dak., S.Dak., Nebr., Kans., Minn.,
Iowa, Mo., Wis., Ill., Ind., Ohio, and Mich.

No. 167-40

ANNOUNCE GRASSLAND CONFERENCE
FOR NORTH CENTRAL STATES

A regional grassland conference sponsored by the Corn Belt Section of the American Society of Agronomy and the North Central Experiment Station Directors' Association will be held at Ames, Iowa, September 11, following a 2-day session of the agronomy society, reports Director _____.

Agricultural leaders from 12 North Central States and the United States Department of Agriculture will discuss the improvement and more extensive use of grass. _____ is scheduled to address the conference on "_____ _____."

R. E. Buchanan, Director of the Iowa Experiment Station, and chairman of the program committee, told Director _____, that the program has been arranged to interest the research worker, the farmer, and all other persons interested in the production and utilization of grass. The conference is open to all who are interested in grass.

"Our experience with corn-hog economy for the last decade has focused attention on the need for a stabilizing influence on farms in the North Central States," said Director _____. "A turn toward a grassland agriculture would supplement the adjustment programs."

In the North Central States the approach to a grassland agriculture must be different than in any other region of the country, Director _____ pointed out. Here in _____ grass will meet more competition as a crop because our

(More)

1069-40

other field crops are in the form of food and feed. In the South, on the other hand, grass competes with cotton and tobacco--crops that must depend on cash market outlets. For this reason, grass in the crop rotation must be the base for our grassland agriculture with permanent pastures as the supplement.

Another problem is the kind of livestock on the farm. Where the farmer has roughage-eating animals -- cattle and sheep -- a grassland system of agriculture will work. On the other hand, if he raises hogs, then he must have corn. Thus, a grassland agriculture would serve to diversify the livestock program on _____ farms.

In the dairy region there is still the problem of improving permanent pastures and working out better systems of grass management. This calls for grass breeding and fertilization studies. Finally, in the interest of better land use and the further adjustment of feed crops, Director _____ believes more land should go into supplementary pastures and less to feed.

The possible impact of an increased grassland agriculture upon the livestock industry, and the role of grass in the adjustment of our social and economic structure also are scheduled for discussion.

The Ames conference is the last of five regional grassland conferences held throughout the country. Previous conferences were held at Salt Lake City, Utah; State College, Pa.; Tifton, Ga.; and Amarillo, Tex.

# # #

August 14, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Ala., A rk., Fla., Ga., La., Ky.,
Miss., Mo., N.J., N.C., Okla., S.C.,
Tenn., Texas, Va., W.Va., Md.

No. 168-40

NEARLY 300,000 MATTRESSES MADE BY FARM FAMILIES

More than 1,158,870 farm families have been selected by county agricultural conservation committeemen as eligible to receive enough surplus cotton to make a mattress for home use. Nearly 306,000 families already have completed their mattresses, according to a report received by _____ from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Under a "buy-or-make a mattress" program begun in March this year, the Surplus Marketing Administration allotted 110,000 bales of surplus cotton to low-income families on a basis of 50 pounds to each family--enough to make one full size mattress. County home demonstration agents have directed the program with the help of local volunteer helpers. The mattresses are made at a community work-center.

Nearly 500 counties in seventeen states are now at work under the mattress-making program, with 500 other counties getting their organization under way. ___(State)___ has ___(number)___ counties now making mattresses under the program.

Demonstration workcenters have been set up in more than 12,000 communities and more than 58,000 farm men and women and older boys and girls have accepted responsibilities in getting the program in mattress-making under way in their communities. Those in charge of the program say that

4 or 5, and often more people have cooperated in making each mattress and that many others attend the demonstration.

Reports from the various States also indicate that as a result of these demonstrations there are more people who are encouraged to buy a mattress than the number who go home and make them.

Millions of cotton mattresses are needed in American homes. Since a cotton mattress requires 50 pounds of cotton and 25 pounds more are needed in cotton fabrics to complete a bed properly, the Department report points out that mattress making offers one of the best possibilities for increasing comsumption of surplus cotton, turning it into better living.

# # #

(Tabulation of State figures attached.)

August 17, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ AUG 31 1940 ★
U.S. Department of Agriculture

IN ALL STATES

No. 169-40

1.9
In31Ne

HORMONE SPRAY STOPS
APPLES FROM DROPPING

Apple growers in _____ who have lost fruit by premature dropping can now make their fruit "stick to the trees" by using the new hormone sprays available for the first time this year, reports _____, Extension horticulturist at _____.

The new sprays were developed by workers in the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, _____ said, and are applied the same as other sprays.

Correct timing of the spray is very important, as its effectiveness is usually not more than from 2 to 3 weeks. Tests on McIntosh show that the spray loses its effectiveness after 8 to 10 days. With long-stemmed varieties such as Williams, Rome Beauty, or Delicious, good control of dropping is obtained for 3 to 4 weeks following the spray.

Because of the relatively brief period of effectiveness, _____ explained, it is important that application be delayed as long as possible, preferably being made just prior to dropping or soon after its beginning in order to have the effect when needed most. The material takes effect within 1 to 2 days after application.

In the experimental work at the United States horticultural station, Beltsville, Md., pure hormones were used. The amount needed is almost unbelievably small. A concentration of 10 parts per million (1 ounce to 700 gallons) in water has given effective control. A stronger spray is liable to make the fruit stick to the tree so tightly that it cannot be pulled off without damage to the fruit. Commercial preparations carry complete directions for use, and these should be followed closely.

(More)

So far no injury to tree, fruit, or foliage has been observed when hormone sprays have been used, _____ said. The only effect on the fruit is to delay dropping, thus giving time for better color development and some improvement in size.

It is emphasized that though this spray greatly reduces fruit-drop, it does not stop the normal ripening of fruit on the tree. Thus caution must be used not to delay picking beyond proper maturity, or the fruit may become too ripe on the tree for good handling and storage quality. Such troubles as water core and physiological breakdown in storage are liable to be serious in over mature fruit.

# # #

August 21, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN North Central Region,
Kansas, and North Dakota.

No. 170-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

(NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS: This is one in a series of four stories for use in connection with the corn resealing program. It is suggested that they be furnished to counties at intervals during the next few weeks. The story below is for use whenever the county committee sends out the letter to corn loan borrowers announcing the program. This letter has just been issued.)

FARMERS ASKED
TO LIST PLANS
FOR LOAN CORN

Farmers who have corn under seal are being asked by the _____ County AAA committee to notify the county office not later than September 1 whether they wish to reseal their 1938 and 1939 corn, redeem it, or deliver it to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"Handling this year's resealing program is going to be a big job in _____ County," says _____, chairman (or member) of the AAA committee. "If farmers notify us of their plans promptly, we can complete necessary arrangements before time to harvest the 1940 corn crop."

In a letter sent to corn loan borrowers of the county explaining the resealing program, _____ pointed out the important place of the Ever-Normal Granary in the national defense program and in protecting farmers' incomes.

"The Ever-Normal Granary," he says, "is one of the big reasons why the National Defense Advisory Commission, when it took inventory of the Nation's resources a few months ago, found that farmers were better prepared than almost any other group to do their part in national defense.

"Right now, the farmers of the Nation have enough feed grain on hand or growing, including Ever-Normal Granary reserves of corn, to produce 78

pounds of pork and lard for every person in the United States. That is 14 pounds more than the average consumed in 1939.

"But we don't have a single bushel of corn more than we should have under present conditions. Farmers are aiding in national preparedness by maintaining this corn reserve, and they are improving their incomes by using the loan program to get on a truly 'ever-normal' basis in corn and hog production.

"Even with big supplies on hand, the national market price of corn has risen about 13 cents a bushel since the first loans were made last December. Stored 1937 and 1938 corn has increased in value more than 17 cents a bushel since it was resealed last August. And the smaller 1940 pig crop is expected to result in lower marketings and higher prices within a few months.

"We can increase the price-stabilizing effect of our corn loans still more by continuing to keep a good deal of corn on our farms through the resealing program."

# # #

August 22, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN North Central Region,
Kansas and North Dakota.

No. 171-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

STORAGE ADVANCE WILL AID FARMERS IN BUILDING BINS

The storage advance which will be paid to farmers who reseal their 1938 or 1939 corn under the recently announced loan extension program will help many farmers provide additional bins or cribs on farms where they are needed, says _____, chairman (or member) of the county AAA committee.

Under the loan extension program, a farmer will be paid a 10-cent storage advance if he reseals his corn for 2 years and a 5-cent storage advance if he reseals for 1 year.

The 10-cent payment, _____ pointed out, will pay the full cost of building many types of storage structures and a substantial part of the cost of almost any type of crib or bin. The 5-cent payment may amount to about half the cost of many acceptable types of storage structures.

Many additional storage structures were built on farms in 1939, when a storage advance was made availabe at the time 1937 and 1938 corn loans were extended. Still more farm storage facilities are needed, _____ said, if farmers are to maintain the Ever-Normal Granary on their farms and at the same time place part of the current crop under loan each year to promote orderly marketing and stabilize the corn market.

"With the Nation engaged in a national defense program, "_____ said, "the corn loan program and the Ever-Normal Granary assume even more importance than in normal times. Farmers have shown that they are better prepared for an emergency than almost any other group in the country. The resealing of a large part of the corn now under loan will be further evidence to the public that farmers are doing their part."

August 22, 1940.

# # #

1108-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN North Central Region,
Kansas and North Dakota.

No. 172-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

COMBINATION CORN
LOAN OPTION GIVES
PLAN FLEXIBILITY

A farmer who wishes to redeem part of his sealed corn and keep part of it under loan may do so under the 1940 loan extension program, _____, chairman or member of the county AAA committee says.

This provision should aid farmers who wish to use part of their old corn to carry livestock until the 1940 corn crop matures, _____ pointed out. At the same time, it will continue the price-strengthening effect of the corn loan, since the redemption rate on 1937 or 1938 corn amounts to 58 cents a bushel until October 1 and 57 cents a bushel on 1939 corn, plus accrued interest of about 1 cent a bushel.

A farmer who wishes to redeem part of his stored corn and reseal the remainder should notify the county AAA committee as soon as possible. His corn will then be inspected by his neighborhood corn sealer and he will be notified of settlement terms, which will be dependent upon the corn grading at least No. 3 and being of the full quantity covered by the farmer's corn loan note.

# # #

August 22, 1940.

1109-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Southern Region, Virginia,
North Carolina, Kentucky,
Tennessee, Arizona, New Mexico,
California, Kansas.

No. 173-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

COTTON PURCHASE
RECORD-KEEPING
LITTLE TROUBLE

_____ County cotton buyers, who are required by the 1940 marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to keep accurate records of all purchases from producers, will be able to do this as a part of their routine work, according to _____, chairman of the county AAA committee (or county agent).

A record of purchases from producers with white marketing cards was not required in past years. This year such a record must be maintained in addition to the records and reports which buyers during the past 2 years made for purchases from producers with red and blue marketing cards, and which they are also required to make this year.

Pointing out that no special records are required for white marketing cards, _____ said that, as a general rule, the business records ordinarily kept by the buyer will contain all the information necessary, with the possible exception of the serial number of the producer's marketing card.

The regulations under the act require that the cotton buyer's records contain the following information: (1) the name and address of the producer; (2) date of purchase; (3) original gin bale number; (4) weight of the bale or the lot of cotton purchased; (5) amount of the penalty collected, if any; and (6) the serial number of the marketing card or certificate by which the cotton was identified when marketed.

"It is preferred that the buyer make no change in his regular record-keeping system, other than to record some necessary information which he previously did not enter on his accounts, ledgers, or other records, "_____ said.

Any buyer who desires to keep a separate record of the information required, however, can obtain the necessary forms from the county AAA office.

"The buyer must always examine the marketing card, "_____ said. "If the producer does not show his card, the buyer must make a report to the county AAA office and remit with his report the marketing penalty of 3 cents a pound on the entire amount sold. If the card serial number is not on the record, it is assumed that the buyer did not see the card and he will be required to submit the report and to pay the penalties due."

# # #

August 22, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN North Central Region,
Kansas and North Dakota.

No. 174-40

NOTE TO EDITOR: Release as soon as sufficient progress has been made with resealing program to indicate trend in county.

_____BUSHELS
CORN RESEALED IN
_____COUNTY

Farmers of _____County have already resealed _____ bushels of corn under extension of 1938 and 1939 corn loans, reports _____, chairman or member of the county AAA committee.

With the corn resealing program just getting well under way, indications are that a large portion of the corn now stored in the county will be resealed, _____ said.

The (1-year, or 2-year) resealing option is proving most popular in _____County, _____said, with about _____ percent of the farmers who have so far renewed their loans resealing corn for this period.

Under the loan extension program, farmers may renew their loans on 1938 and 1939 corn for either 1 or 2 years, thus keeping title to the corn and remaining in position to take advantage of any rise in price. By resealing corn they also add strength to the Ever-Normal Granary of food supplies, which is regarded as one of the Nation's greatest assets in time of emergency.

Farmers who reseal their corn earn a storage advance at the rate of 5 cents per bushel a year. This storage payment is intended to enable corn loan borrowers to provide additional bins or cribs for corn storage on their farms.

August 22, 1940.

# # #

1111-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr.,
Kans., Minn., Wis., Iowa, Mo.,
Ill., Ind., Mich., and Ohio.

No. 175-40

NEW GRASSES TO BE DISCUSSED
AT GRASSLAND CONFERENCE

A hybrid bluegrass that grows in hot weather, other bluegrass selections showing resistance to leaf-spot, growing bromegrass with alfalfa for both hay and grazing--these and other results of recent research will be discussed at the regional grassland conference to be held at Ames, Iowa, September 11, reports _____.

A 3-year study by the Missouri Experiment Station in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture shows why Kentucky bluegrass is a "northern" grass. Roots grew best when the soil temperature was 60 degrees Fahrenheit and stopped growing altogether at 80 degrees, which explained its summer dormancy.

With this background the scientists now are working on a hybrid that will continue growth at higher soil temperatures. It so happens that Kentucky bluegrass is the best known, although there are several kinds. Scientists obtained a bluegrass from Texas that continues growth at higher soil temperatures. They crossed it with Kentucky bluegrass. Results are promising, although this report of research, like many others to be presented at the conference is more or less a preview of what is to come.

Bromegrass, an importation from Russia that has done well on the Great Plains, has gradually pushed eastward because of its palatability. Livestock eat it right up to maturity. In recent years bromegrass has been grown with alfalfa, especially on rotation pastures, says Mr. _____.

The mixture makes good hay and cures out better than alfalfa alone. But when used for grazing, bromegrass will not stand close continuous grazing. Scientists are working an strains that will stand more intensive grazing.

Another mixture coming into prominence in the southern parts of North Central States is orchard grass with lespedeza. Orchard grass must be grazed down in the spring or it will crowd out the lespedeza. But, like bromegrass, it will not stand too close grazing. Several new strains, now growing in test plots, apparently will stand closer grazing and at the same time have more leaf and less stem.

All the grasses are being developed not only for grazing and hay, but with the idea that more and more grass will be used as grass silage. This indicates a trend toward lush, tall-growing species.

Special problem areas, such as low wet lands that can produce summer pastures, also will be discussed. Scientists find that reed canary grass is particularly suited for this type of land.

The conference is sponsored by the Corn Belt Section of the American Society of Agronomy. The Ames meeting is the last of five regional conferences at which grassland agriculture has been the only topic.

(Editors' Note: Those of you in wheat-growing sections my be interested in substituting the following for some of the material above.)

Farmers in some areas who plowed up grass to plant wheat, and now want to plant back to grass, find that it is not as simple as planting seed. Planting wheat and other cereals infected the soil with a disease known both as foot-rot and root-rot. It affects grasses as well as cereals. In fact, cereals live with the disease even better than grasses do.

Since April this year the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry has studied this disease problem. It is trying seed treatments on grass that has been developed for the grains, studying time and depth of planting, trying out different crop rotations, and, over a longer period, it will try to develop strains of grasses resistant to the disease.

# # #

August 24, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS: Similar material has been released to trade papers only.

No. 176-40

RELEASE: ALL STATES.

SEED GROWERS' DECLARATIONS AS TO VARIETY ARE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION UNDER FEDERAL SEED ACT

Declarations as to the variety of seed shipped in interstate commerce are subject to inspection by Federal inspectors under the new Federal Seed Act, the Agricultural Marketing Service cautioned this week. The regulations under the act provide for the issuance by growers of declarations as to variety for seed which cannot be distinguished from other varieties by seed characteristics. It is usually possible for seed dealers to sell seed, labeled as to variety, for a higher price than seed of which the variety is unknown.

Seedsmen in purchasing supplies for the coming year will no doubt request farmers to sign declarations of variety, says Director _____. A farmer should feel free to sign a grower's declaration, if he knows the variety of the seed. Since the declarations are subject to inspection, along with other records, under the Federal Seed Act, the grower is advised to retain any records or other evidence on which he relied in making the declaration. If the grower does not know definitely the variety of the seed, he should not sign a declaration.

Growers of alfalfa seed are familiar with the commonly known term "Affidavit Grimm alfalfa." Buyers of alfalfa seed have in the past requested growers to sign affidavits to the effect that the seed is Grimm alfalfa.

Alfalfa seed under the name "Affidavit Grimm" has usually sold at a somewhat higher price than seed for which the seedsmen could not furnish an affidavit signed by the farmer.

(More)

The new Federal Seed Act, administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service, explains Director _____, prohibits the use of the term "Affidavit Grimm" on the bags or labels because the word "Affidavit" is no part of the name of the seed which the law requires shall be given. The Federal Seed Act, however, provides that a grower's declaration may serve as a basis for labeling seed as "Grimm Alfalfa." The grower's declaration serves the same purpose as an affidavit. The regulation under the Federal Seed Act applies to varieties of other crops the seed of which is indistinguishable, as well as to alfalfa.

# # #

August 26, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN N. D., S. D., Nebr., Kans., Mo., Iowa, Minn., Wis., Ill., Ind., Ohio, and Mich.

No. 177-40

STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS
BOOST GRASSLAND AGRICULTURE

Increased use of grasses and legumes for a double purpose--to grow soil-building crops on lands that formerly produced surplus crops and to provide feed for livestock more efficiently--will be a principal point of discussion at the Regional Grassland Conference to be held at Ames, Iowa, September 11, says Director _____.

State and Federal programs in recentyears have encouraged putting more land into pastures. One such phase in which the State and Federal Governments are cooperating is soil conservation districts. Where these districts have been organized, says Director _____, studies have been made of land use capabilities based on soil records of the State experiment station.

Ten of the 12 States to be represented at the regional conference have passed State Soil Conservation District Laws, (All except Missouri and Ohio.) In those 10 States, 84 soil conservation districts already are organized, including more than 22 million acres. Soil conservation work is now to be carried out in the districts and in erosion control demonstration areas of the 12 States on nearly 25,000 farms.

The general practice in the soil conservation districts, Director _____ points out, is to bring more grasses and legumes into the crop rotations, improve the grassland through use of lime and phosphates, and keep the steeper slopes in permanent sod. Where the districts and demonstration areas already are in operation, more than 175,000 acres of

cultivated land have been converted into pastures.

Under the agricultural adjustment programs in the North Central States most of the participating farmers are carrying out soil-building practices which serve to promote grassland farming.

Increased acreages of grasses and legumes were seeded under the 1939 program, Director _____ points out. Nearly 25 million acres in the 12 States were seeded to alfalfa, other legumes, and grasses, as soil building practices, and 2 million acres of pasture land were restored and improved through natural reseeding. In the four Western States of the region, an additional 3 million acres of range land were permitted to reseed naturally by deferred grazing practices.

In carrying out soil improvement practices under the AAA program, farmers of these 12 States applied nearly 2 million tons of limestone and nearly 10,000 tons of phosphates.

How the programs may further assist the farmer in improving pastures and soils will be discussed at the Ames conference. The Corn Belt Section of the American Society of Agronomy, and the North Central Experiment Station Directors' association are sponsoring the conference, the last of a series of five held throughout the United States.

###

August 29, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Northeast, Southern, and Western Regions and North Carolina

No.178-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

FARMERS REMINDED
OF CLOSING DATE
IN AAA PRACTICES

Farmers of_____County were reminded this week by _____, chairman (or member) of the _____ County AAA Committee (or county agent) that ___(date)___ is the closing date for carrying out soil-building practices under the 1940 AAA Farm Program.

This means, _____ explained, that farmers participating in the AAA program, must complete soil-building practices by __(date)____ if they expect to receive credit on this year's program.

Farmers of _____ County continued this year to carry out a broad program of soil-improving practices, and by so doing made a substantial contribution to the Nation's agricultural preparedness,_____ said.

"We are vitally concerned today with strengthening the defense of our Nation," he stated. "In this regard, we are fortunate in that we have an abundance of food and fiber now, and our farms are capable of producing plenty for future use. The AAA Conservation Program has given us the opportunity to overhaul and improve our 'farm factories' until now they are able to supply any anticipated requirements."

1133-40

(more)

Among the most important soil-improving practices carried out this year on _____ County farms have been the following: (List principal practices carried out under 1940 program).

Editor's Note: Closing dates are: NORTHEAST REGION and North Carolina, October 31, SOUTHERN REGION, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, November 30; Texas, October 31 and November 30; Florida, December 31. WESTERN REGION, California, August 31; Kansas, September 30; Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, October 31; Wyoming, November 15; New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, November 30; Arizona, Nevada, December 31; Utah, December 31 and October 31.

# # #

August 27, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate No. 179-40

AAA SHORTS

Cuba's four million people purchased 81 million dollars worth of farm and factory products from the United States in 1939.

# # #

Unlike the World War, the present European conflict has cut down rather than increased foreign trade in agricultural products.

# # #

Many United States farmers, for the third year, are using all-risk Federal Crop Insurance to protect their wheat crop. They pay premiums in either wheat or cash, and in case of crop loss in 1941 will receive indemnity payments up to 75 percent of their acreage yield.

# # #

August 29, 1940.

1134-40

1.9
In31We

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN Southern Region, Missouri, Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, Kansas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

No. 180-40

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ SEP 14 1940 ★
U.S. Department of Agriculture

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate.

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: Fill in blanks from attached information. The following States will send cotton to these points for classing: Arizona to Phoenix; Kentucky to Memphis, Tenn.; Illinois to Blytheville, Ark.; Virginia to Raleigh, N.C.; Kansas to Oklahoma City; and North Carolina to Raleigh. Other States will find a map enclosed designating areas and offices. Also enclosed is a table giving the base loan rate for the various countries in your State. This story cannot be used without adaptation in counties where the loan rate varies.

COTTON LOAN RATE
BASE ESTABLISHED
HERE AT ___ CENTS

_____County cotton farmers who produce middling cotton of 15/16 staple length, may place their 1940 crop under Government loan at _____ cents a pound, _____ (Name), chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee (or county agent), announces this week. Loans will be available until May 1, 1941.

Loan rates for all eligible grades and staples have been established by the Commodity Credit Corporation. They are on a net-weight basis, which makes them average 40 points over commercial quotations. Premiums and discounts vary with each grade and staple length.

For example, the rate on middling 7/8-inch cotton is one-fourth of a cent less than for 15/16-inch middling, on which the loan rate is based, while one-inch cotton of the same grade will bring one-fourth of a cent more. Middling 1-1/8 inch cotton is one and a half cents above the basic rate.

In the same manner, strict middling cotton in the medium staple lengths will bring one-fourth to one-third of a cent more than middling cotton, while strict low middling of the same staple is discounted about two-thirds of a cent per pound.

(More)

All cotton submitted for the loan must be classed by a Board of Cotton Examiners of the United States Department of Agriculture, whose decision will be final. Cotton produced in this county will be sent to the office of the Agricultural Marketing Service in _____ for classing.
(Place)

To obtain a loan, a farmer delivers his cotton to a warehouse which has been approved for handling loan cotton. The warehouseman sends samples to the classing office, and, upon receipt of their report, inserts in the loan forms the grades and staples of the cotton. The farmer then takes his loan forms and his warehouse receipts to a bank or other lending agency and receives his cash advance or cotton loan.

"The Government has established a large number of additional classing offices to speed up the work and prevent delay in making cotton loans to farmers," Mr._____ said.

"While the new requirements for classing of loan cotton will necessarily cause some delay in the making of the loan, the benefits to be derived from the system will more than offset the inconvenience of the delay. Growers will receive a uniform classification of their cotton, done by Government employees who are expert in classing cotton. The farmer will find his cotton class record a valuable aid, either in the sale of his cotton or in the sale of his equity in the cotton."

# # #

August 31, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central
Region and Kansas.

No. 181-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

CORN RESEALING
OFFERS FARMERS
$_____ INCOME

The corn resealing program offers farmers of _____ County an opportunity to earn $_____ by keeping 1938 and 1939 corn stored on their farms, declares _____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee.

He points out that _____ bushels of 1938 and 1939 corn are under seal in the county. If farmers reseal it for 2 years, they can earn from the Commodity Credit Corporation a storage payment of 10 cents a bushel, which is paid in advance. Thus, if all eligible corn is resealed for 2 years, it will mean $_____ of additional income in the county.

Much of this money is expected to be spent for additional corn-cribs and bins, but there are no restrictions on its use, said _____. Where farmers have all the storage they need, the storage payment will be available for any purpose for which the farmer wishes to use it.

Corn growers may renew their loans for either 1 or 2 years. If corn is resealed for 1 year, the storage payment is 5 cents a bushel.

_____ states that storage of ever-normal granary corn on the farm is by far the most efficient and practical way for the Government to handle it. Not only are storage costs less than in commercial storage, he said, but increased security is given farmers and the Nation as a whole through the ever-normal-granary program, which permits storing corn during years of surplus and keeping it on farms where it may be used for livestock feed or marketed through normal trade channels when there is demand for it.

# # #

September 5, 1940
1147-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region. No. 182-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

(Note to Editor: It is suggested that the value of having more trees on farms of your county be summarized as to (1) conservation of soil and water, (2) revenue from sale of timber or convenience through having home supply of fence posts and firewood, (3) protection to wildlife, and (4) increased farm home comfort and attractiveness.)

AAA ENCOURAGES
TREE PLANTING
IN '41 PROGRAM

_____ County farmers, who have planted and maintained forest trees under the AAA Farm Program as a means of increasing soil and water conservation, as well as improving their farmsteads in general, will be encouraged to continue this work in 1941.

The announcement is made by _____, chairman (or member) of the County AAA Committee (or county agent).

Any farmer who participates in the 1941 AAA Farm Program may earn his entire soil-building allowance by planting forest trees, if he wishes, and in addition may earn a special allowance of $15 by planting trees.

"The practice provides an allowance of $7.50 an acre for planting forest-tree nuts and forest-tree seedlings, including shrubs beneficial to wildlife," _____ said. "Such trees or shrubs must be protected from fire and grazing, and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and good wildlife management practice."

_____ stated that _____ County farmers planted _____ acres of forest trees in 1939, and the total will be about _____ acres for 1940.

# # #

September 7, 1940.

1152-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN Northeast Region No. 183-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate.

Note to Editor: It is suggested that the value of having more trees on farms of your county be summarized as to (1) conservation of soil and water, (2) revenue from sale of timber or convenience through having home supply of fence posts and firewood, (3) protection to wildlife, and (4) increased farm-home comfort and attractiveness.

AAA ENCOURAGES
TREE PLANTING
IN '41 PROGRAM

_____ County farmers, who have planted and maintained forest trees under the AAA Farm Program as a means of increasing soil and water conservation, as well as improving their farmsteads in general, will be encouraged to continue this work in 1941.

The announcement is made by _____, chairman (or member) of the County AAA Committee.

Any farmer who participates in the 1941 AAA Farm Program may earn his entire soil-building allowance by planting forest trees, if he wishes, and in addition may earn a special allowance of $15 by planting trees.

"The practice provides an allowance of $7.50 an acre for planting forest-tree seedlings, including shrubs beneficial to wildlife, "_____ said. "Such trees or shrubs must be protected from fire and grazing, and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and good wildlife management practice."

Additional forest-improvement practices for which credit will be given under the 1941 program include improving stands of forest trees and restoring overgrazed woodlands.

# # #

September 9, 1940.

1153-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN Western Region

No. 184-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate.

RANGE PROGRAM
MEETS SPECIAL
NEEDS IN 1941

_____County ranch operators will have increased opportunity to carry out range-improvement practices of special benefit to their own lands under the 1941 AAA Range Conservation Program, says_____, chairman (or member) of the _____County AAA Committee (or county agent).

This opportunity is given through a provision allowing ranch operators to earn all their range-building allowance by deferred grazing and supplemental practices, instead of only 75 percent, the allowance available in 1940, he says.

This change, according to _____ , came about through recognition of the major role played by deferred grazing and its supplemental practices in improving individual ranching units.

Ranch operators may again carry out a wide variety of supplemental range-improving practices in 1941 in connection with deferred grazing. Among them are listed: (1) Practices to secure better distribution of livestock on range land and to achieve its proper seasonal use by means of water developments, control of undesirable plants, and building of fences, trails, and windbreaks; (2) control of erosion through check dams and headwalls, and (3) protecting range land from fire, and controlling harmful rodents and insects.

In addition to deferred grazing and its supplemental practices, other range-building practices will be continued in 1941,_____states. Principal among these will be practices which control erosion and water run-off and develop supplies of stock water. Operators will have an opportunity to construct channel rip-rap, as a feature of the run-off and erosion control practice. This practice provides that channel rip-rap, spreader dams, and spreader terraces may be used alone or in combination with each other for the diversion of surface water to prevent erosion of range land, including mountain meadow land.

September 7, 1940. ### (1154-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN North Central Region No 185-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA ENCOURAGES
TREE PLANTING
IN '41 PROGRAM

_____ County farmers who have planted and maintained forest trees under the AAA Farm Program as a means of increasing soil and water conservation, as well as improving their farmsteads in general, will be encouraged to continue this work in 1941.

The announcement is made by _____, chairman (or member) of the County AAA Committee (or county agent).

Any farmer who participates in the 1941 AAA Farm Program may earn his entire soil-building allowance by planting forest trees, if he wishes, and in addition may earn a special allowance of $15, by planting trees.

"The practice provides an allowance of $7.50 an acre for planting forest-tree nuts and forest-tree seedlings, including shrubs beneficial to wildlife," _____ said. "Such trees or shrubs must be protected from fire and grazing, and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and good wildlife management practice."

_____ said that a farmer desiring to plant forest-tree nuts, as provided under the 1941 AAA Program, should harvest black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, or acorns during the next few months, in order to have a supply of nuts available for planting to earn payment under the tree-planting allowance.

Additional forest-improvement practices for which credit will be given under the 1941 program include improving a stand of forest trees, and restoring overgrazed woodlands.

_____ stated that _____ County farmers planted _____ acres of forest trees in 1939, and the total will be about _____ acres for 1940.

(Note to Editor: It is suggested that the value of having more trees on farms of your county be summarized as to (1) conservation of soil and water, (2) revenue from sale of timber or convenience through having home supply of fence posts and firewood, (3) protection to wildlife, and (4) increased farm-home comfort and attractiveness.)

# # #

September 9, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 186-40

NO CURE KNOWN FOR BANG'S DISEASE

Despite advertised claims, backed by testimonials, there still is no cure for Bang's disease, the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry reports to _____ _____, animal husbandman of the _____ College of Agriculture.

Recent tests conducted by the Bureau in cooperation with the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station give further evidence of the inability of "remedies" either to prevent exposed animals from contracting the disease or cure those that already have it.

For these tests the investigators selected the two products believed to be most widely advertised and used as remedies for Bang's disease. The products were tried on 97 heifers.

Before the test was begun the heifers were tested several times to make certain that they were free of the disease. Then the investigators deliberately exposed the animals to the disease, and again tested them to be sure that all were infected. More than half of the animals were given one or the other of the remedies, according to the directions of the manufacturers. Some were treated before exposure to the disease, and some after exposure.

Of the 97 heifers used in the test, 94 of them lost their calves by abortion or gave birth to calves so weak they died soon after. Only three gave birth to calves that lived.

The Bureau, says Mr. _____, analyzed one of the remedies and all it could find was brown sugar, wood creosote, and ash. The Bureau also

(More)

has tested many materials in search of an effective cure, including several antiseptic dyes, carbolic and hydrochloric acids, forms of iodine, and the powerful drug, sulphanilamide. Not one was effective.

_____ _____ says farmers often get the idea a product is a remedy for Bang's disease because the disease itself fools them. It breaks out in a herd, and for a year or so, cow after cow aborts and loses her calf. In desperation the farmer obtains a "remedy" he has seen or heard advertised. He gives it to the cows and the disease seems to die out.

The tests bear out the opinion of the Federal and State veterinarians that the disease is only following its natural course, says _____ _____. Without treatment of any kind, the disease appears to be dying out in many instances a year or so after striking the herd.

Most of the affected cows still carry the disease, _____ points out, and may pass it on to any new animals brought into the herd and to heifers with their first calves. The program of testing herds and eradicating diseased animals, conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry and cooperating States in recent years, is at present the approved method of combating the disease.

# # #

September 7, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ill., Iowa, Minn.,
Mo., Nebr., S. Dak.

No. 188-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITORS: If your county received no steel bins in 1939, this story should be revised to conform.

MORE CORN BINS
WILL BE SET UP
IN COUNTY SOON

Delivery of _____ (Number) steel bins to be set up in _____ County for storing Government-held shelled corn is expected in a few days (or exact date), announces _____, chairman (or member) of the County AAA Committee.

When these bins are installed, a total of _____ (Number) will be in use in the county for storing corn which farmers have delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation in settlement of corn loans. Total capacity of the bins is _____ bushels.

The new bins will be placed as follows: (Insert places where bins are located).

The new shipment is a portion of 13,701 steel bins purchased recently by the Government for distribution in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The first steel bins, _____ in number, were placed in the county a year ago.

_____ stressed that no farmer-owned corn will be stored in the steel bins, and that none of the bins will be sold to farmers. Corn stored in steel bins is part of the Ever-Normal Granary. It will not be thrown on the market, but will be held until needed for livestock feed in this area, or until the price justifies moving it into regular trade channels.

Farmers are urged to renew their corn loans for either one or two years, holding their corn in storage on their own farms, _____ said. By renewing their loans and resealing the corn, farmers may earn storage payments of 5 cents a bushel for one year or 10 cents a bushel for two years, in either case payable at the time of resealing. He pointed out that farmers who reseal their corn not only will earn a storage payment but also will be in a position to profit by any rise in prices during the coming year.

# # #

September 14, 1940.

(1176-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN Oregon, Utah, Washington, Montana, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia.

No. 189-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate.

NOTE TO EDITORS: Data for filling in the blanks in this release can be obtained from the State AAA Office. You may wish to adapt this release for use in counties.

_____ GROWERS
INSURE 1941 WHEAT
AGAINST ALL RISKS

Approximately _____ (Number) _____ (State) winter wheat growers have protected their 1941 crop with all-risk Federal Crop Insurance, says _____ _____, Chairman of the State AAA Committee.

These farmers are sure to receive about _____ bushels of wheat next year, despite any losses that may occur from drought, flood, hail, insects, plant disease, or other unavoidable causes, he says. For this protection, the insured _____ (State) winter wheat growers paid as premiums about _____ bushels into the group reserve of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

The steady growth in popularity of crop insurance in this State is indicated by the fact that the 1941 winter wheat sign-up is____percent greater than in 1940, and _____percent larger than in 1939, the chairman says.

_____County, with _____insurance contracts completed, leads all counties in the State in number of insured growers. Farmers of ____ County have the greatest insured acreage of winter wheat -- a total of _____ acres. _____County heads the list for insured production with _____ bushels. The average insured yield for the State is _____bushels.

Crop insurance proved its value this year to _____ (Number) _____ (State) wheat growers who received _____ bushels of wheat, or cash equivalent, as compensation for their insured losses, according to _____. (State chairman may wish to insert additional comment on reason for increased 1941 participation and main causes of 1940 losses.)

September 16, 1940. # # # (1184-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central, Northeast,
North Central and Western Regions.

No. 190-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

1941 AAA PROGRAM CONTINUES SMALL FARM PROVISIONS

Note to Editor: This story may be localized further by pointing out how small farmers of your county were aided by the AAA Farm Program in 1940, enabling them to increase their use of lime, phosphate, legumes, cover crops, grasses, and other conservation practices.

The AAA Farm Program for 1941 continues to offer provisions to operators of small farms which readily adapt the program to their needs, according to _____, chairman (or member) of the _____ County AAA Committee.

The $20 minimum allowance feature will be continued in 1941, he stated. This provision, which affected approximately _____ farmers of _____ County in 1940, means that even though a farmer's allowance computed for special crop acreage allotments and soil-building practices is less than $20, he may earn the difference by carrying out additional soil-building practices. The effect of this provision, as in the past, will be to increase the opportunity for conservation and soil-improving work on these small farms.

(Number)

Another feature of interest to operators of small farms is the 1941 provision which gives special allowance of $15 for planting forest trees. Any participating farmer may earn this payment in addition to his soil-building allowance.

The "increase in small payments" also will be continued, _____ said. This provides for an increase in payments under $200, on a sliding scale, so that farmers in the lower payment brackets are paid proportionately more for their soil-improving work than those in the higher brackets.

September 21, 1940 # # # (1202-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

RECEIVED
OCT 19 1940
U.S. Department of Agriculture

In Texas and Oklahoma. No. 191-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

1.9
In3Ine

STEERS WERE WELL FED
ON RECLAIMED PASTURE

Control of erosion and reclamation of typical eroded and abandoned cross-timbered lands in Texas and Oklahoma were demonstrated recently in a grazing experiment at the experiment station near Guthrie, says _____ _____. Of 110 acres of grassland of variable quality, 75 acres had been cultivated and abandoned after erosion had removed an average of 12 inches of topsoil. On the remaining 35 acres was a moderately eroded mixed pasture of grass with scrub oak and sprouts.

Last year the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station and the Soil Conservation Service experimented with grazing on this tract, and kept 14 yearling steers on the pasture for 119 days, from June 6 to October 3. The steers weighed 6,356 pounds when they were placed on the grass, and gained 2,716 pounds. This gain averaged 194 pounds per animal, or nearly 25 pounds of beef to the acre.

Tests of forage utilization showed that only 10.19 percent of the total plant cover was utilized on the 75 acres and 20.79 percent of the total plant cover was used on the 35 acres. The cattle left more than enough vegetation to control soil erosion and to permit the native grasses to reseed, and more steers could have been pastured safely.

Various methods were used in restoring the submarginal land to profitable use, says _____. The most satisfactory results were obtained by setting out clumps of native grasses and seeding sweetclover

and lespedeza sericea in gullies after building temporary check dams of stalks and plowing in the banks of the gullies. Fertilizing with 100 pounds of lime and 50 pounds of superphosphate to the acre helped the growth of sweetclover.

The 35 acres of scrub oak and brush had been cleared in 1935-36. Regular mowing had controlled weeds and sprouts and had permitted the native grasses to spread rapidly. The area was protected from fire and grazing. The first year after clearing, the 35 acres produced an average of about half a ton of hay to the acre, and in the third season about three-quarters of a ton.

This grazing experiment is in line with previous studies at the Guthrie station, says _____, and shows the importance of vegetation in controlling soil erosion and reducing run-off. Earlier, records covering 8 years showed that if forest litter were destroyed each year the run-off increased 31 fold and the soil loss 11½ fold. Similar experiments showed that the run-off on bare ground was 38 times greater and the loss of soil 1,140 times greater than it was on clipped Bermuda grass

# # #

September 27, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In S. Dak., Nebr., Colo., Utah., Wyo., and Mont.

No. 192-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

BEET TOPS MADE GOOD LAMB FEED

Feeding out lambs on sugar beet byproducts, particularly rations containing beet tops, is one way of bringing up returns on irrigated farms, says _____.

Three years of lamb-feeding studies conducted at the Belle Fourche field station, Newell, S. Dak., by the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry and the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station show that beet tops purchased at 50 cents per ton of beets gave returns of as high as $1.25 when fed to lambs. Each year 7 lots of 100 lambs each were fed out at the station.

As a comparison, one lot required 329 pounds of shelled corn and 1,002 pounds of alfalfa hay to make 100 pounds of gain. Another lot receiving beet tops and pressed pulp made 100 pounds of gain on 272 pounds of corn, 979 pounds of pressed pulp, tops from 1.61 tons of beets, and 404 pounds of alfalfa hay. The lambs fed the beet-byproducts ration made 55 cents more per head than those receiving corn and alfalfa hay alone.

The experiment shows, says _____ _____, that where the beet grower can make $1.25 per ton of beets by feeding them it is better than selling them to speculative feeders at 25 to 50 cents. Furthermore, feeding the lambs on the farm gives the grower a supply of barnyard manure which serves to maintain the fertility of his valuable irrigated land.

Beet tops should be cured with the same care as alfalfa hay to get the full feeding value, _____ says. The tops should be dried and stacked or ricked as quickly as possible.

# # #

October 4, 1940

(1254-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

No. 193-40

In Fla., Ga., Ala., N.C., and S.C.

RELEASE: Immediate.

NEMATODE-RESISTANT CROPS BEST FOR TOBACCO ROTATION

Tests conducted at the _____ Experiment Station show that small grains, peanuts, and velvetbeans are resistant to root knot nematodes and are the best crops to include in a crop rotation with tobacco, says _____, agronomist of the _____ Extension Service.

Presence of root knot nematodes in most _____ soils where tobacco is grown, and the habit of some crops such as cotton and corn to increase the nematodes, make selection of a proper rotation to grow with tobacco a serious problem. Too, legumes just preceding tobacco produce an undesirable leaf crop. For this reason, proper order of planting is also desirable.

On the basis of the tests, _____ suggests the following rotations:

Peanuts, either Spanish or runner, the first year; oats followed by native weed in the stubble the second year; and tobacco the third year.

By lengthening the rotation to 4 or more years, some of the less resistant crops such as cotton and corn alone or corn and velvetbeans may be planted the year following tobacco. Such crops should be followed by at least 2 years of the resistant crops before tobacco is planted again. Where legumes are turned under, a crop of small grain and weed stubble should precede the next crop of tobacco in order to lower the nitrogen reserve.

Where land is plentiful, 2 years of weed growth and 1 year of tobacco may increase the tobacco quality sufficiently to pay for the use of the land only every third year.

Most truck crops, said _____, are highly susceptible to root knot and should not be planted on land that is to be used for tobacco. Once the land becomes too heavily infested with root knot to grow tobacco, it is difficult to reduce the infestation to a point of safety.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Immediate. No. 194-40

NEW FARM ELECTRIC FILM AVAILABLE TO LOCAL THEATRES

NOTE: Suggested for House Organ Use.

After more than a year of camera work and editing, the new rural electrification motion picture, Power and the Land, is being released by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Power and the Land is a fact film that follows a real farm family through a day on the farm. Here is shown the strength and beauty of the American farm and also the needless drudgery on the unelectrified farm. These farmers from eastern Ohio work together to cut the corn. "Why not work together to bring electricity?" they ask. An REA-financed cooperative electric system permits them to get a power line financed. As it ends, the picture shows how comforts, economics, and easier working methods come to the entire family with electrification.

The film will be available to commercial theaters through an arrangement entered into with RKO by the Rural Electrification Administration. Persons interested in having this 36-minute fact film shown in their area should approach their local theater owner or manager. He can obtain the film free rental from the nearest RKO exchange.

October 10, 1940 (1283-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

Release: Immediate No. 195-40

FARM ELECTRIC FILM
EMPHASIZES COOPERATION

State Extension Service Director _____ has been informed that the Department of Agriculture has released a new documentary motion picture on rural electrification entitled "Power and the Land."

The film reveals how a farm community, handicapped by lack of electricity, is able to get electric current for light and power through the formation of an REA cooperative system.

The principal characters of the film are members of the Parkinson family, real farm folks living in eastern Ohio. The Parkinsons are members of the REA-financed Belmont Electric Cooperative. They are typical of the 600,000 families who have obtained electric service through REA. Although the Parkinsons had never faced a motion-picture camera before, the family acts with simplicity and dignity. Mrs. Parkinson explained that they were happy that they could show the benefits of electricity to thousands of other farmers throughout the Nation.

This new film is being released to theaters throughout _____ (State) through a cooperative arrangement with one of the larger motion picture theater chains. It is a story of American pioneering in cooperative rural electrification and should do much to further rural electrification, Director _____ says.

October 10, 1940 1284-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

Immediate Release

No. 196-40

ELECTRIC CO-OP MEMBERS TAKE PART IN NEW REA MOVIE

A new documentary motion picture on rural electrification which farm people and other interested in rural electrification in _____ County will likely want to see has just been released by the United States Department of Agriculture, according to _____, county agent.

The film, entitled "Power and the Land," will be shown in commercial theatres over the country through a special arrangement with the Department.

The cast of this 36-minute documentary film consists of the Parkinson family and their neighbors, real farm folks in eastern Ohio, who have learned what advantages electric light and power can bring to the farm.

The Parkinsons are members of the Belmont Electric Cooperative, an REA-financed rural electric system. Like three out of four farms in the United States, their farm was without electricity until the REA cooperative plan made it possible to form an electric cooperative and join with their neighbors in getting low-cost electric current. As it ends, the picture shows how comforts, economies, and easier working methods come in the wake of electrification.

The prologue explains that the Parkinson family symbolizes rural dwellers of the Nation; that people in cities have long enjoyed electric lights and running water, while this opportunity is only now coming to many rural areas. A subsequent sequence points out that although some 600,000 farm families have obtained service through REA, the job still to be done is enormous.

# # #

October 10, 1940.

(1285-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Tennessee only

No. 197-40

RELEASE: Immediate.

CRIMSON CLOVER
SEED PRODUCTION
BOOSTED BY AAA

NOTE: This information has been released in an Information for the Press Story but because of its wide interest in Tennessee it is given here in more detail.

_____County farmers who cooperate in the AAA Farm Program will be assured of 10 cents a pound for good crimson clover seed produced in 1941 under a recently announced purchase program, says _____ _____, Chairman (or Member) of the _____ County AAA Committee.

"According to the terms of the purchase program, the Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase the 1941 seed at a basic rate of 10 cents a pound," said _____. "This seed will be transferred to the AAA and made available to farmers who want to use it as a cover crop in carrying out soil conservation practices of the Agricultural Conservation Program."

Growers will be free to sell their seed either to the Commodity Credit Corporation at the purchase-program rate, or to regular dealers. However, the program will serve to assure growers a basic rate of 10 cents a pound.

Seed will be purchased only from producers who have planted within their 1941 acreage allotments, explained _____. Seed purchased must be recleaned and meet minimum requirements of 96 percent purity, no noxious weeds, and 85 percent germination.

"Increased production of crimson clover seed is especially important now," _____ continued, "for the demand has increased under

the conservation program because crimson clover is being used more extensively throughout Southeastern States as a winter cover crop. Increased domestic production also is desired to offset reduction in imports. Heretofore, more than 50 percent of the seed used in this country was imported from France and Hungary. Now, very little, if any, can be expected from these sources."

Tennessee is the principal producer of this seed in the United States, and production was comparatively stable from 1931 to 1937, when it averaged about 1,300,000 pounds annually. In 1938, Tennessee's production rose to 2,800,000 pounds, and in 1940 was 3,750,000 pounds, representing an increase of about 300 percent over the production before the Agricultural Conservation Program was started in 1936.

However, only a part of the seed produced in Tennessee has been harvested in the past. The purchase program is expected to encourage farmers to harvest more of their seed.

# # #

October 11, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Regions, Va., N.C., Ky., Tenn., Ariz., N.Mex., Calif., Kans., Mo., and Ill.

No. 198-40

RELEASE: Immediate.

NOTE TO EDITOR: This is the first of a series of weekly releases to be issued prior to the cotton referendum.

COTTON GROWERS BALLOT DECEMBER 7 ON SALES QUOTA

_____ County cotton growers will vote on Saturday, December 7, along with other cotton growers of the Nation, to determine whether they wish a marketing quota to apply to their 1941 cotton crop. The quota will go into effect only if approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting.

Marketing quotas have been in effect for the last 3 years, _____ _____, chairman (or member) of the _____ County AAA Committee (or county agent), points out. The 1940 quota was approved last fall by 91.2 percent of the Nation's growers who voted in the referendum. It was approved by _____ percent of the _____ farmers voting in (Number) _____, and by _____ percent of the _____ farmers (State) (Number) voting in _____County.

As in former years, the county committee will be in charge of the referendum. Plans are now being made locally for holding the vote in each community.

The Secretary of Agriculture declared a 1941 marketing quota in September when it was determined that the supply of American cotton, on August 1, 1940, totaled 24,900,000 bales, or 137 percent of the "normal" supply, which is 18,200,000 bales. Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, a marketing

(more)

quota must be declared when supplies reach 107 percent of normal.

The national quota for 1941 is the same as the one in effect this year, and will make possible the marketing, through the quota program, of about 12 million bales during the year beginning August 1, 1941.

"_____ County's cotton growers are familiar with marketing quotas, "_____ says, "since they have used them for three seasons to avoid adding to our already large cotton supply, to protect the markets of farmers who plant within their AAA acreage allotments, and to prevent growers who overplant from defeating the work of farmers who are trying to balance the cotton supply with market demand and normal carry-over."

_____ points out that if marketing quotas are in effect in 1941, farmers who plant within their allotments may market without penalty all cotton which they produce in 1941. Farmers who overplant their acreage allotments or who have penalty cotton from a previous crop must pay a penalty of 3 cents a pound on all cotton marketed in excess of their farm marketing quotas.

# # #

1295-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ky., Tenn., Va., W. Va., N. C., Ga., S. C., Ark., Ala., Okla., Ind., Ohio, Ill., Mo. and Kans.

No. 199-40

RELEASE: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITOR: This story is for release when the county committee receives instructions for the burley tobacco referendum. A daily press release has not been prepared on these instructions, and it will be important that it be used locally.

BURLEY VOTE INSTRUCTIONS ARE APPROVED

Instructions for conducting a referendum on burley tobacco marketing quotas have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and have been received by the County AAA Committee, announces _____, chairman (or member) of the committee. Growers have recommended Saturday, November 23, as the referendum date.

"The supply of burley is so large that it will be necessary under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for the Secretary to proclaim a national marketing quota for 1941," said _____. "This proclamation is expected soon, and it will be followed by a referendum within 30 days."

Growers will vote on three questions: (1) Are you in favor of quotas for a 3-year period (1941, 1942, 1943)? (2) Are you opposed to quotas for 3 years, but in favor of quotas for 1 year (1941)? (3) Are you opposed to quotas? Instructions for holding the referendum are the same as those for the burley referendum of 1940, except for changes made necessary by amendment of the act affording growers a choice of quotas for a 1-year period or a 3-year period.

(more)

Instructions are issued in advance of the quota proclamation in order to aid preparations for the referendum. County and community AAA committees thus can begin work immediately to designate voting places and election committees, and to prepare lists of eligible voters.

Any person is eligible to vote who, as a bona fide farm owner, operator, tenant or sharecropper, receives a share of the proceeds of the 1940 burley crop. As in previous referendums, balloting will be secret, and three local persons will be in charge of each community voting place.

# # #

October 12, 1940.

1.9
I131We

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern and East
Central Regions and Ohio,
Ind., Ill., and Mo.

No. 201-40

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ NOV 23 1940 ★
U.S. Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Immediate

CONTINUED GAIN
IN COVER CROPS
SEEN IN COUNTY

Winter cover crops will place a protective blanket over approximately _____ acres of _____ County soil this fall, improving its fertility and helping check erosion caused by winter rains and freezing, says _____, chairman (or member) of the _____County AAA Committee (or county agent).

This represents an increase of _____ percent in winter cover crop plantings made in this county since the beginning of the Agricultural Conservation Program 5 years ago, he says.

The State AAA Office at _____ (City) estimates that _____ acres of _____ (State's) farm lands will be protected by cover crops this winter, an increase of about _____ percent in 5 years.

_____ points out that the State Extension Service, for a number of years, has encouraged farmers to use protective cover crops, and that the practice has increased greatly under the AAA conservation program. One of the principal reasons for this advance, he says, is that the AAA has made cover crop seed available, as well as liming materials and superphosphate. Farmers pay for these materials by having the cost deducted from their AAA conservation payments.

"Planting of winter cover crops is one of the most valuable conservation practices for farmers of our county," _____ declares. "Our lands need both their erosion-protection and the nitrogen and vegetable matter which cover crops place in the soil."

October 18, 1940. (1320-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region, Missouri, Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, Kansas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

No. 209-40

RELEASE: Immediate

SUPPLY AND WAR
DECLARED MAJOR
COTTON FACTORS

Cotton farmers, who will vote December 7 on a marketing quota for their 1941 crop, should give serious consideration to the European War and its effect on cotton, declares _____, (Chairman of the County AAA Committee, or County Agent). Quotas will be in effect if approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting.

"Regardless of the outcome of the war, "_____ said, "cotton farmers face difficulties ahead. If Germany and her allies win, we may be faced with unfavorable trade policies and economic blockades, the effects of which may be even more severe than naval blockades. If Great Britain wins, it will be extremely difficult to carry on normal trade in the markets of the world because a great part of the world's resources and purchasing power will have been dissipated."

Already the war has caused a severe reduction in cotton exports. During the first 3 months of the 1940-41 marketing season, the United States sold less than 300,000 bales abroad as compared with about 1,750,000 bales during the same period last year. _____ attributed a major part of this slump in exports to the disruption of communications, blockades, exchange difficulties, and other factors directly traceable to the war.

Domestic consumption of cotton, he stated, continues at a high level. Estimates are that about 8 million bales, a new record for domestic

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

consumption, will be used in this country in the 1940-41 season. However, _____ warned that loss in exports would more than offset the prospective gain in domestic consumption.

"Clearly," _____ said, "cotton farmers must use every provision of their farm program to meet this situation. They must work together to keep the supply in line with demand. Only in this way can they hope eventually to solve the problems affecting cotton which have been further aggravated by the war. Considering the situation which confronts cotton farmers, they have need for marketing quotas in 1941 more than ever before."

# # #

November 4, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ky., Tenn., Va., W. Va.,
N. C., Ga., S. C., Ark., Ala.,
Okla., Ind., Ohio, Mo.,

211-40

NOTE TO EDITOR: You may wish to divide the following set of questions and answers about the burley tobacco referendum into two sections for release during the weeks beginning November 10 and 17.

AAA COMMITTEEMAN

DISCUSSES NOV. 23

BURLEY REFERENDUM

Answers to questions which burley tobacco growers may have concerning the November 23 marketing quota referendum are provided in the following questions and answers, according to _____, Chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee.

Facts about the burley situation, the advantages of 3-year marketing quotas, and the referendum itself are included.

###

November 9, 1940.

(1422-40)

Questions on the Burley Situation

1. Q. What is the present supply of burley, compared with 1939?

   A. The total supply of burley tobacco, including stocks on October 15 of 760 million pounds and the estimated 1940 crop of 312 million pounds, is 1,072 million pounds. This is nearly as large as the supply a year ago when the October 1 stocks of 684 million pounds plus the estimated 1939 crop of 394 million pounds resulted in a total supply of 1,078 million pounds. Without the adjustment made under the 1940 marketing quota program another large crop of burley tobacco would have been produced and the total supply now would be the largest ever known.

2. Q. How does supply affect price?

   A. Surplus supplies cause lower prices to farmers since the amount of tobacco which can be marketed over a period of years is determined by the amount consumed.

3. Q. How does the 1940 crop compare with expected disappearance?

   A. The 1940 crop is the first crop below the disappearance level in 4 years.

4. Q. Does the amount of burley tobacco consumed vary much from year to year?

   A. No. Consumption of burley tobacco can be expected to remain fairly steady. Burley tobacco is consumed mostly in the United States. The long-time trend of domestic consumption has been upward. However, during the past 4 years, there has been little change in the amount consumed.

   Q. Has the war affected the burley export market?

   A. Yes. About 4 percent of the annual production, 12 to 13 million pounds, normally is exported, chiefly to Europe. Due to the war the market for about 10 million pounds (3 percent of the annual production) has been cut off.

Questions On Marketing Quotas

5. Q. Would approval of quotas in the November 23 referendum have any effect on the prices burley growers get for their 1940 crop?

   A. The market for the 1940 crop will be strengthened if buyers are assured that the total supply will not be further increased by a large 1941 crop.

6. Q. Would transfer of quotas be allowed.

A. No. There would be no transfer of quotas or sale of marketing cards. Quotas would be on an acreage basis, and growers could sell without penalty all the tobacco produced on their allotted acreage.

7. Q. What will be the effect on prices without quotas?

A. The prospect of excessive production will tend to depress prices to growers. Without quotas, both old and new growers can be expected to expand production. This will require further cuts in allotments to old growers, both under the Agricultural Conservation Program and marketing quotas.

8. Q. If quotas are rejected, can a large crop be expected in 1941?

A. Yes. Without quotas a 1941 crop of 400 million pounds is likely if growing conditions are normal.

9. Q. Do marketing quotas limit the number of new burley farms?

A. Yes. Only a very small acreage will be alloted to new farms. A few new farm allotments will be established, but they will be limited to farms operated by old burley growers who have moved to new farms and are equipped to grow burley.

10. Q. Has the number of farms growing burley tobacco increased much in recent years?

A. Yes. The number of burley farms increased 50 percent in the last 5 years (from 159,531 in 1935 to 239,303 in 1940).

11. Q. Did this increase occur during marketing quota years?

A. To a limited extent, but most of the increase was in 1937 and 1939 when there were no quotas.

12. Q. Does a quota limit the amount of tobacco a grower may produce or market from his acreage allotment?

A. No. Growers who plant within their acreage allotments may market without penalty all the tobacco that acreage produces.

13. Q. If quotas are rejected in the November 23 referendum, will another referendum on the 1941 crop be possible later?

A. No. Another marketing quota referendum for the 1941 crop cannot be held.

Questions On 3-Year Quotas

14. Q. Why is a 3-year quota proposal offered in this referendum?

A. Because, at the request of tobacco growers, Congress amended the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and made it possible for growers to vote not only on quotas for a 1-year period, but also for the 3-year period.

15. Q. Why did growers want to consider a 3-year quota?

A. (1) Because, with quotas for the longer period, prices and income will be more stable than under quotas for just 1 year.
(2) Because large increases in the number of new growers are prevented for at least 3 years.
(3) Because 3-year quotas permit long-range adjustment of supply to demand. This makes any necessary adjustments less severe, due to spread over a longer period.

16. Q. Can growers expect any more income from tobacco under 3-year quotas than under 1-year quotas?

A. Yes. Buyers can pay higher prices for tobacco, when possibility of excessive production and lower prices is removed for the longer period.

17. Q. How would growers' plans be affected by 3-year quotas?

A. Growers could make their plans without fear of a drastic drop in prices from year to year.

18. Q. Do 3-year quotas offer more or less protection to cooperating growers than 1-year quotas?

A. More. Non-cooperators cannot profit at the expense of cooperating growers during any year in which quotas are in effect. Use of quotas for 3 years continuously will protect cooperators for that length of time.

Questions On Allotments

19. Q. If quotas are approved for the three years, 1941-43, what will each farm allotment be in 1941?

A. Farm allotments for 1941 will not be less than for 1940, and in each of the other two years will remain the same or go up or down by the same percentage that the national quota goes up or down from the quota of the preceding year. No 1940 allotment of more than 1 acre may be reduced by more than 10 percent during the entire 3-year period. If the 1939 farm allotment was one-half acre or less and the 1940 allotment was smaller, the 1941 allotment

would be increased to the 1939 figure. These provisions, of course, do not apply to growers who violate the marketing quotas.

20. Q. Why would allotments be the same in 1941 as in 1940 under 3-year quotas, while a 10 percent reduction would occur under 1-year quotas?

A. If quotas are adopted for only 1 year, the farmers' best chance for good prices will lie in eliminating excessive supplies immediately. But if quotas are adopted for 3 years, it will be to the growers' best interest to defer this adjustment and spread it over a longer period if adjustment is needed. With 3-year quotas it is possible that reductions in allotments may be avoided entirely.

Questions On Enforcement

21. Q. When does the marketing year begin under quotas?

A. October 1.

22. Q. Can a grower market his tobacco prior to that date and evade penalties for excess marketing?

A. No. The crop is subject to the marketing quota provisions regardless of whether or not it is sold before October 1. In effect, the marketing year begins with the first sale of any tobacco from that year's crop.

23. Q. What is the penalty for marketings in excess of the farm quota?

A. The penalty for excess marketings is fixed at 10 cents a pound.

24. Q. When are these penalties collected?

A. They are collected, beginning with the first sale of tobacco.

25. Q. What happens if a grower sells, or permits to be sold, on his marketing card, tobacco grown on another farm?

A. The allotment for both farms will be reduced in the next year by the amount of tobacco so marketed. Also, the farmer whose card is used becomes liable to the penalty.

26. Q. What will result if a farmer falsely identifies or fails to account for the disposition of any of his tobacco?

A. If anyone falsely identifies or fails to account for the disposition of his tobacco, he becomes liable to a penalty of 10 cents per pound on the normal production of the entire acreage harvested in excess of the farm acreage allotment, in addition to any other

penalty. Also, the allotment will be reduced in the next year by the amount of such tobacco.

27. Q. Do any enforcement provisions apply to warehousemen, dealers, or buyers?

A. Yes. Penalties are provided in case any warehouseman, dealer, or buyer aids in marketing excess tobacco without payment of penalty, or fails to keep accurate records and make proper reports.

Questions on the Referendum

28. Q. When will the burley referendum be held?

A. Saturday, November 23.

29. Q. What questions will be on the ballot?

A. Growers will vote on three questions:
(1) Are you in favor of quotas for 3 years?
(2) Are you opposed to quotas for 3 years, but favor the quota for 1 year?
(3) Are you opposed to quotas?

30. Q. What majority will be required to adopt or reject quotas.

A. If two-thirds of the total number of voters mark Question No. 1, approving quotas for 3 years, then quotas will be in effect for the 1941, 1942, and 1943 crops. If less than two-thirds of the voters mark Question No. 1, but the combined vote for Question No. 1 and Question No. 2 amounts to two-thirds of the voters, then quotas will be in effect only for 1941. If more than one-third of the voters mark Question No. 3, opposing quotas, then quotas will not be operative in 1941. Decision of the growers is final.

31. Q. Who can vote?

A. Any person who shares in the proceeds of the 1940 burley crop as owner, tenant, or sharecropper will be eligible to vote in the burley tobacco marketing quota referendum.

32. Q. May anyone cast more than one vote?

A. No. No farmer, whether an individual, partnership, corporation, association or other legal entity, will be entitled to more than one vote in the referendum, even though such farmer may have been engaged in the production of burley tobacco in two or more communities, counties, or States in 1940.

33. Q. Is provision made for marking ballot in private?

A. Yes.

34. Q. What is the purpose of burley tobacco marketing quotas?

A. Quotas provide growers a means for keeping the supply of tobacco in line with demand, so that over a period of years growers can produce the maximum amount of tobacco for which a profitable price can be obtained. Quotas protect cooperating farmers by making it unprofitable for non-cooperators to overplant or otherwise defeat the efforts of those who are trying to adjust the supply to demand.

35. Q. Who will be in charge of the referendum?

A. The local County Agricultural Conservation committee. The committee will designate local burley growers in each voting community to serve as election officers.

36. Q. Will growers be listed on the register of eligible voters before the referendum?

A. Yes. Eligible voters will be listed so far as possible by the County AAA Office from its own records.

37. Q. Is it necessary to register before voting?

A. No. Any person desiring to vote may cast his ballot, whether or not he is listed on the register. Ballots of unregistered voters will be challenged, but they will be counted if it is determined that the voter is eligible to vote.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

Southern Region, Missouri, Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, Kansas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

No. 212-40

RELEASE: Immediate

FARMERS WHO GREW COTTON THIS YEAR URGED TO BALLOT

All farmers who produced cotton in 1940 are eligible to vote in the December 7 referendum to determine if cotton marketing quotas will be in effect on the 1941 crop, announces _____, (Chairman of the County AAA Committee, or County Agent.)

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, marketing quotas are applicable to all cotton except that with a staple length of 1-1/2 inches or more. Each 1940 cotton producer, whether owner, tenant, or sharecropper, will be entitled to one vote.

The County AAA Committee will be in charge of all arrangements for the referendum in the county, and the voting will be carried out as in any other election, _____ says. The committee will choose three local farmers to serve as the referendum committee in each community. Convenient voting places will be provided for all communities where cotton is produced.

The county committee will designate the voting place in each community and see that a ballot box is provided at the polling places. Voting places will be open from _____ to _____ on the day of the referendum. Voting will be by secret ballot, which means that each farmer will mark his ballot privately as in other elections.

"The question to be decided December 7 is whether marketing quotas will be used in connection with the 1941 cotton crop," _____ states.

(More)

"If two-thirds of the voting farmers approve, quotas will be in effect and will apply to all States, counties, and communities where cotton is produced."

He urges _____ County farmers to consider the quota provisions and the present cotton situation closely and to vote their own convictions. He emphasizes that, regardless of how they vote, all eligible growers should cast their ballots to make the vote as representative as possible.

# # #

November 9, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In the Southern Region, Mo., Ill., Va., N. C., Tenn., Ky., Calif., Kans., N. Mex., and Ariz.

No. 213-40

RELEASE: Immediate

MARKETING QUOTA
EASES WAR EFFECT
ON LINT GROWERS

Cotton farmers of the United States are better prepared through the marketing quota provisions of the AAA Farm Program to protect themselves from effects of the European war today than they were during the World War, declares _____, County AAA Chairman (or County Agent).

"Through the adjustment provisions of the program and marketing quotas, farmers have the means to keep the supplies of cotton in line with demand -- something they did not have in 1914," _____ says. "As a result of being unable to work cooperatively in adjusting production, farmers learned then what happened when cotton was thrown on an oversupplied market. In 1914-15 the war weakened demand for a large American crop and caused the price to drop from about 12 cents to 6½ cents. In contrast to this, since the European war broke out in 1939, the farm price of cotton, supported by loans, has actually increased slightly despite a large supply.

"Cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments are the farmers' tools for adjusting the supply of cotton to be placed on the market," _____ states. "During the World War the laws of

economics worked against the cotton farmer. But now farmers can, through the Farm Program, do their own adjusting and place on the market that amount of cotton which can be sold for a reasonable price."

With exports of American cotton reduced as a result of the present war and other factors, farmers are facing a serious situation, he points out. Despite the expected increase in domestic consumption, estimated to be 8 million or more bales this season, less than one-half of the 25-million bale world supply of American cotton will be used this year.

World consumption of American cotton since 1932 has been equal to or well above production in every year except 1937, accoding to _____. That year when there was no adjustment program in effect a bumper crop of 19,000,000 bales was produced. This large crop brought the surplus back to the 1933 levels, nullifying the work of 4 years of cotton-supply adjustment. The 1937 crop has been responsible for the excessive supplies since that time.

_____ County farmers will vote, along with other cotton farmers of the Nation, on December 7 on whether or not they want marketing quotas to be in effect on the 1941 crop. A favorable vote of two-thirds is necessary before quotas will be operative.

###

November 9, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture
In Iowa No. 214-40

RELEASE: Immediate

McARTHUR NAMED TO CCC POSITION

William McArthur, well known Iowa farmer and an active worker in the AAA Farm Program since 1933, has been named Director of the Grain Division of the Commodity Credit Corporation at Washington, D. C.

The announcement of McArthur's promotion from his former position as chief of the commodity loan and crop insurance section of the North Central Division of the AAA, is made by Carl B. Robbins, president of the Corporation.

McArthur was among the original 25 men selected in 1933 to serve on the Committee which drafted the original AAA program. For two years he was a member of the Iowa State AAA Committee. He later became administrative officer in charge of corn loans in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. From this work he came to Washington in the position which he has held until now.

McArthur was born near Mason City on a farm which he now operates. He is a graduate of Iowa State College at Ames. For several years he managed farms in the Southwest, later returning to Iowa to manage the home farm. He was one of the first Iowans to receive the Master Farm award.

###

November 12, 1940. (1427-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all Regions

No. 215-40

RELEASE: Immediate

'41 AAA PROGRAM WILL EMPHASIZE QUALITY SEED

The importance of using good quality seed when planting soil-building crops will be emphasized even more strongly under the 1941 AAA Farm Program than in previous years, according to _____, chairman of the State AAA Committee (or county agent).

Use of good quality seed has been a requirement of all previous programs, but the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program strengthens the requirement by specifying that a farmer will not receive payment for planting soil-building crops if it is determined by the County AAA Committee that the seed used did not meet the requirements of good farming practice.

The State AAA Committee, with the advice of State agricultural specialists, will establish minimum specifications for determining whether the various seeds are locally adapted to the climate, are free of weed seed, and have high germination quality. The County AAA Committee will decide whether the seed used by farmers will meet these requirements.

It is expected that the new provisions, which are effective immediately, will result in better quality soil-conserving crops having fewer weeds, thereby further increasing conservation and improvement of the soil.

###

November 15, 1940.

(1438-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS United States Department of Agriculture

In Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois.

No. 216-40

RELEASE: Immediate

SAYS DARK LEAF
QUOTA SOFTENS
EFFECT OF WAR

"Marketing quotas provide the means by which growers of dark tobacco can act cooperatively to avoid the disastrous effect of the war in the coming years," according to _____, Chairman of the State AAA Committee, who urges every grower to study facts of the situation and vote in the referendum set for Saturday, November 23.

Mr. _____ states that "export markets for dark tobacco are almost completely closed as a result of the war in Europe. Out of the markets which took a total of 75 million pounds of dark tobacco exports in 1939, there remain open and unrestricted markets for only about 3½ million pounds. In the face of this situation, export buyers will not make any appreciable purchases of dark tobacco from the 1940 crop on their own account, and continuation of their purchases on the market will depend on Government financing through a loan and purchase program recently announced. Similarly, maintenance of the price schedules through the farmer cooperative associations depends on the loan and purchase program. All told, it appears now that as much as 50 million pounds of tobacco from the 1940 crop may need to be financed under the program in order to prevent prices from falling to disastrously low levels."

The decision of growers in the referendum will determine whether or not the loan and purchase program will be used to support market prices, since no provision has been made for such a program if quotas are not approved.

[illegible]

Growers will vote on marketing quotas for 3 years or for 1 year. If quotas are approved for 3 years, allotments next year will not be reduced by more than 25 percent below the 1940 allotments since 3-year quotas provide for the necessary adjustment to be made over a longer period. If quotas are not approved or are approved for only 1 year, allotments will be reduced 33- 1/3 percent below the 1940 allottments.

"The marketing quota program with the loan and purchase program insures every grower an equal share in the available market," _____ explains. "With a 3-year marketing quota program, the growers have the opportunity to cooperate in making the required adjustment between supply and demand."

# # #

November 16, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

217-40

In Ky., Tenn., Va., W. Va.,
N.C., Ga., S.C., Ark., Ala.,
Okla., Ind., Ohio, and Mo.

RELEASE: Immediate

BURLEY FUTURE
SAID BRIGHTER
UNDER QUOTAS

A 3-year quota for burley tobacco will stablize allotments over that period and improve prospects for better prices for the 1940 crop as well as the following 3 years, _____, chairman of the State AAA committee, asserts.

Pointing out that this is the first time burley growers have had the opportunity to adopt a marketing program for as long as 3 years, _____ urges every burley grower to study the proposals offered in the November 23 referendum in the knowledge that by voting he will have an important part in the efforts of the burley tobacco industry to achieve the goals of stabilized production and higher prices.

If marketing quotas are voted in for 3 years, farm allotments for 1941 will remain the same as for 1940. If quotas are in effect for 1 year only, the farm allotments for 1941 will be 10 percent less than 1940 allotments. The 3-year proposal also provides that no 1940 farm allotment of more than 1 acre can be reduced by more than 10 percent during the entire 3-year period. No reduction will be made on farms having a 1940 farm allotment of 1 acre or less.

Any farmer who shares in the proceeds of the 1940 burley crop as a landlord, share tenant, or sharecropper may vote in the November 23 referendum. Growers will vote in answer to one of three questions: (1) Are you in favor of quotas for 3 years? (2) Are you opposed to quotas for 3 years but in favor of the quota for 1 year? (3) Are you opposed to quotas? If two-thirds of the voting growers vote "yes" to question No. 1, quotas will be in effect for the 3 marketing years, 1941 through 1943. A two-thirds majority of all growers voting is required to carry either the 3-year or 1-year quota.

November 16, 1940 (1444-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Maine, Vermont, Mass., Conn., R. I., N. J., and Pa.

No. 218-40

RELEASE: Immediate

1.9
I 3131 Ne

_____ NAMED MEMBER OF NEW AAA COMMITTEE

_____ of _____, chairman of the _____ _____ State AAA Committee, has been named a member of the recently formed Northeast Regional AAA Committee. Working with Mr. _____ will be the chairmen of State committees in the eight other States included in the Northeast area. This region-wide committee will round out the farmer-committeemen administration of the farm program, and will coordinate activities of established community, county, and State committees.

Carl G. Wooster of New York has been elected chairman of the regional group, and Ralph Graham of New Hampshire will serve as vice chairman.

"Generally, the Regional Committee will serve as the medium through which farmer thinking and farmer interests may be focused and effectively expressed," Mr. _____ said.

"On the other hand, the Committee will be able to maintain closer contact with the problems and interests of farmers in other sections of the country, and will have the responsibility of appraising their significance to Northeastern agriculture. The committee is an additional medium through which farmers in the Northeast area can contribute to agricultural unity based on just service to the interests of each region," Mr._____stated.

The Regional Committee met in New York City _____ (Date) to consider plans for the annual Northeast AAA Conference which will be held there on December 4, 5, and 6. At the annual conference, particular attention will

be given to agricultural adjustments affecting the Northeast, and emphasis will be placed on the part that agriculture in this area will play in the defense program. AAA committeemen and officers, Extension specialists, home demonstration leaders, county agents, and representatives of other agricultural groups working in the region will take part in the conference, Mr. _____ stated.

# # #

November 18, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

For New York No. 219-40

RELEASE: Immediate

CARL WOOSTER HEADS
NEW AAA COMMITTEE

Carl G. Wooster, chairman of the New York State AAA Committee, has been named chairman of the recently formed Northeast Regional AAA Committee. Working with Mr. Wooster will be the chairmen of State committees in the eight other States included in the Northeast area. This region-wide committee will round out the farmer-committeemen administration of the farm program, and will coordinate the activities of the long established community, county, and State committees.

Ralph Graham, chairman of the New Hampshire State Committee, will serve as vice chairman of the regional group.

"Generally, the Regional Committee will serve as the medium through which farmer thinking and farmer interests may be focused and effectively expressed," Mr. Wooster said.

"On the other hand, the Committee will be able to maintain closer contact with the problems and interests of farmers in other sections of the country, and will have the responsibility of appraising their significance to northeastern agriculture. The committee is an additional medium through which farmers in the Northeast area can contribute to agricultural unity based on just service to the interests of each region," Mr. Wooster stated.

The Regional Committee met in New York City _____ to
(Date)
consider plans for the annual Northeast AAA Conference which will be held there on December 4, 5, and 6. At the annual conference, particular

attention will be given to agricultural adjustments affecting the Northeast, and emphasis will be placed on the part that agriculture in this area will play in the defense program. AAA committeemen and officers, extension specialists, home demonstration leaders, county agents, and representative of other agricultural groups working in the region will take part in the conference, Mr. Wooster stated.

###

November 18, 1940.

(1446-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

For New Hampshire No. 220-40

RELEASE: Immediate

NORTHEAST AAA GROUP
NAMES RALPH GRAHAM

Ralph Graham, chairman of the New Hampshire State AAA Committee, has been named vice-chairman of the recently formed Northeast Regional AAA Committee. Working with Mr. Graham will be Carl G. Wooster of New York, who will serve as chairman of the Regional Committee, and other State AAA chairmen in the Northeast area. This region-wide committee will round out the farmer-committeemen administration of the farm program, and will coordinate the activities of the long-established community, county, and State committees.

"Generally, the Regional Committee will serve as the medium through which farmer thinking and farmer interests may be focused and effectively expressed," Mr. Graham said.

"On the other hand, the Committee will be able to maintain closer contact with the problems and interests of farmers in other sections of the country, and will have the responsibility of appraising their significance to Northeastern agriculture. The committee is an additional medium through which farmers in the Northeast area can contribute to agricultural unity based on just service to the interests of each region," Mr. Graham stated.

The Regional Committee met in New York City _____ to consider
(Date)
plans for the annual Northeast AAA conference which will be held there on December 4, 5, and 6. At the annual conference, particular attention will be given to agricultural adjustments affecting the Northeast, and emphasis will be placed on the part that agriculture in this area will play in the defense program. AAA committeemen and officers, Extension specialists, home demonstration leaders, county agents, and representatives of other agricultural groups working in the region will take part in the conference, Mr. Graham stated.

1447-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In all Cotton States No. 221-40

RELEASE: Immediate

MANY _____ COTTON
FARMERS LISTED FOR
1940 FREE CLASSING

_____ cotton growers - _____ of them - are members
(State)
of improvement groups that have been approved for the classing of their 1940 cotton by the Agricultural Marketing Service, _____,
(Name)
Director of Extension, announced today. _____ groups were
(Number)
approved in the State this year compared with _____ last season.

Grower members are eligible to receive the free government classification of every bale of cotton they produce. And from all reports, the Director said, most of the eligible growers in _____
(State)
are making use of the service this year. The growers had _____ acres planted to cotton this season, or _____ percent of the 1940 cotton acreage in the State.

For the Cotton Belt as a whole, more than 128,000 growers are members of groups participating in the free classing service. This is just double the membership of the groups approved for the service last season. The number of groups increased from 918 to 1,573 this year. And the acreage planted represents 16.4 percent of the total acreage planted to cotton in 1940. The percentage last year for the Cotton Belt was 7.9.

Field classing offices of the Agricultural Marketing Service report that by late November approximately 1,250,000 bales of cotton had been classed for members of the improvement groups. This compares with only 268,000 bales classed during the entire 1939-40

season. Though the volume of cotton handled is much larger this year, it has been possible to give a 1-day service on all bales for classing. This improved service, Director _____ said, has been a big factor in increasing the popularity of the free classification program this season.

Grade and staple reports returned by Government classers on all samples submitted are acceptable for the 1940 loan. Farmers who have used the service have been able to enter their cotton in the loan without payment of the 15 cents per bale ordinarily charged for classing samples.

(EDITORS -- State data may be obtained from the attached table.)

# # #

November 20, 1940.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

Groups organized for cotton improvement eligible for free classing and market news, number, membership, and acreage, by States, 1939 and 1940

State	Organized groups		Members		Members per group		Acreage planted: Adopted variety		Acreage planted: All varieties		Acreage planted by groups as a percentage of total 1/	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Percent
Alabama	93	170	6,026	13,068	65	77	86,986	225,089	98,844	234,185	4.7	11.2
Arizona	27	41	337	1,200	12	29	46,046	129,901	46,446	154,812	25.8	68.2
Arkansas	90	103	4,997	6,326	56	61	88,325	119,025	92,547	125,891	4.2	5.8
California	14	22	1,409	4,170	101	190	112,139	244,473	112,150	244,473	33.6	64.6
Florida	10	20	242	357	24	18	2,967	6,433	2,993	6,533	3.8	8.9
Georgia	76	129	5,984	10,321	79	80	113,203	188,699	118,300	196,399	5.7	9.8
Louisiana	31	50	1,444	5,301	47	106	35,234	119,543	36,632	120,679	3.2	10.1
Mississippi	76	124	11,455	13,596	151	110	127,020	219,693	131,980	229,772	5.0	8.6
Missouri	9	15	320	1,115	36	74	14,408	46,133	14,689	49,943	3.9	12.6
New Mexico	23	26	2,482	3,201	108	123	92,128	108,223	92,128	108,529	93.1	99.6
North Carolina	55	87	3,434	4,846	62	56	48,073	79,003	50,771	81,143	6.5	9.8
Oklahoma	108	139	9,962	15,436	92	111	355,428	446,439	358,328	457,936	19.3	23.7
South Carolina	10	53	474	4,908	47	93	8,589	64,256	10,416	73,022	.8	5.7
Tennessee	8	12	257	653	32	54	3,625	8,996	5,146	9,264	.7	12.4
Texas	287	581	15,544	43,492	54	75	628,558	1,351,731	770,371	2,013,478	8.6	22.5
Virginia	--	1	--	226	--	226	--	2,391	--	2,457	--	7.9
All other	1	--	32	--	32	--	3,560	--	3,560	--	16.2	--
Total	918	1,573	64,399	128,216	70	82	1,766,289	3,860,128	1,945,301	4,108,516	7.9	16.4

1/ Acreage of all varieties planted by group members divided by the total acreage planted in each State and in the United States. United States acreage in cultivation on July 1, as reported by the Crop Reporting Board on July 8, 1939 and 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Idaho, Minn., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. Dak., Oreg., S. Dak., Utah, Wash., Wis., and Wyo.

No. 222-40

RELEASE: Immediate.

(NOTE TO EDITORS: Information for filling out blanks may be obtained from your State AAA office. It is suggested that this release be rewritten for distribution to county offices, for use in local papers.)

SPRING WHEAT CROP INSURANCE NOW AVAILABLE

Spring wheat growers in _____ (State) who want to insure their 1941 crop against all unavoidable hazards have until February 28, 1941, to do so, says _____, Chairman of the _____ (State) AAA Committee.

County committees in all wheat-growing counties of the State will accept applications and premium payments for 1941 crop insurance. Figures on yields and premium rates have been determined for all _____ (State) wheat farms, and growers can get all-risk protection simply by filling out an application form listing the number of acres they intend to seed to wheat and paying the premium. When the premium is paid and accepted by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the seeded acreage is insured for either 50 or 75 percent of an average crop. In 1940 approximately _____ percent of all insured growers in the State chose 75-percent coverage.

Approximately _____ percent of the all-risk insurance written in _____ (State) last year was paid for through advances earned or to be earned under the Agricultural Conservation Program, _____ said. However, growers may, as in the past, pay their premiums with actual wheat in the form of a warehouse receipt, or with a check or cash representing current

value equivalent to the amount of wheat called for by the premium.

This is the third successive year that crop insurance has been offered growers in this State, _____ pointed out. He added that the number of contracts written in the State in 1940 increased by _____ percent over 1939. For the country as a whole, more than 375,000 contracts have been written on the 1941 winter wheat crop alone, compared with 379,000 for both spring and winter wheat in 1940.

# # #

November 20, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region, Mo., Ill., Va., N. C., Tenn., Ky., Calif., Kans., N. Mex., and Ariz.

No. 223-40

RELEASE: Immediate.

BENEFITS FROM COTTON QUOTAS IN '41 LISTED

Marketing quotas for handling the 1941 cotton crop are designed to protect the interests of farmers who cooperate in the AAA Farm Program, according to _____, chairman of the County AAA Committee (or county agent).

Here is how the quotas, if approved in a grower referendum December 7, will affect _____ County producers.

Cotton producers who plant within the acreage allotment for their farms will be able to sell all the cotton they produce in 1941 without penalty. They will also receive full conservation and parity payments.

Producers who overplant the acreage allotment for their farms will pay a penalty of 3 cents a pound on all cotton marketed in excess of the normal production of their acreage allotments. They will be ineligible for parity payments or full conservation payments.

If marketing quotas are not approved for the 1941 crop, all growers may market without penalty all the cotton they produce, regardless of the acreage. Parity payments and full conservation payments, however, will be made only to producers who plant within their allotments. According to the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, loans on cotton will not be available in 1941 if quotas are not approved.

A two-thirds majority of growers voting is necessary to put the quota provisions of the program in effect in 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 224-40

RELEASE: Immediate.

AAA SHORTS

Argentina wheat production varies from year to year, but over a period of years it about equals that of farms in Kansas and North Dakota.

* * * *

U. S. Farms and ranches annually produce 8 times the amount of beef exported by Argentina in an entire year.

* * * *

Two-thirds of the people in South America engage in agricultural pursuits. One-fourth of the people in the United States are similarly occupied.

* * * *

Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay together customarily produce about 25 percent of the world's beef and veal. The United States produces about 30 percent.

* * * *

Trade between the U. S. and Latin America amounts to about one billion dollars annually, or about one-fifth of U. S. world trade.

# # # #

November 20, 1940 (1463-40)

B3288

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE